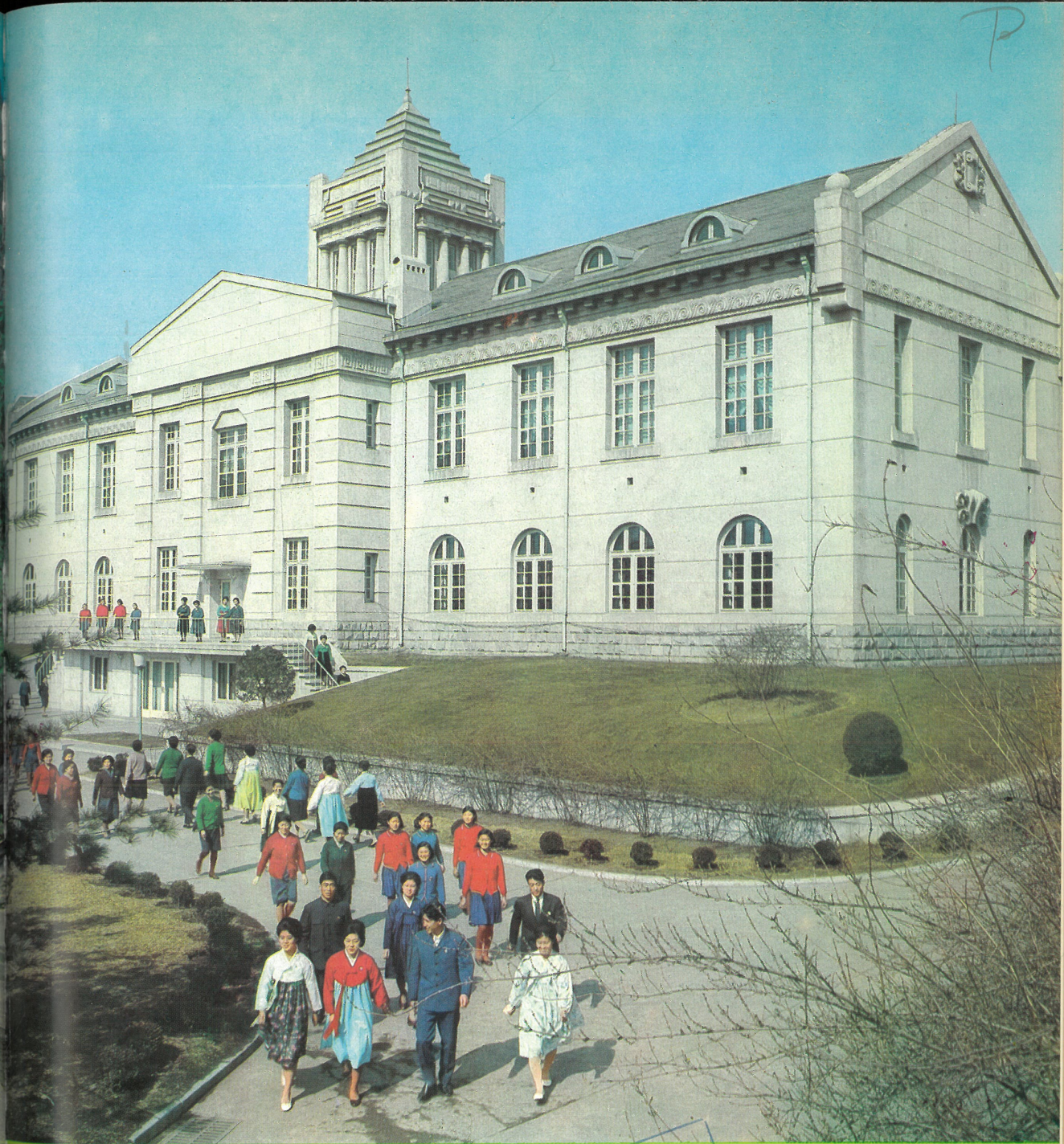
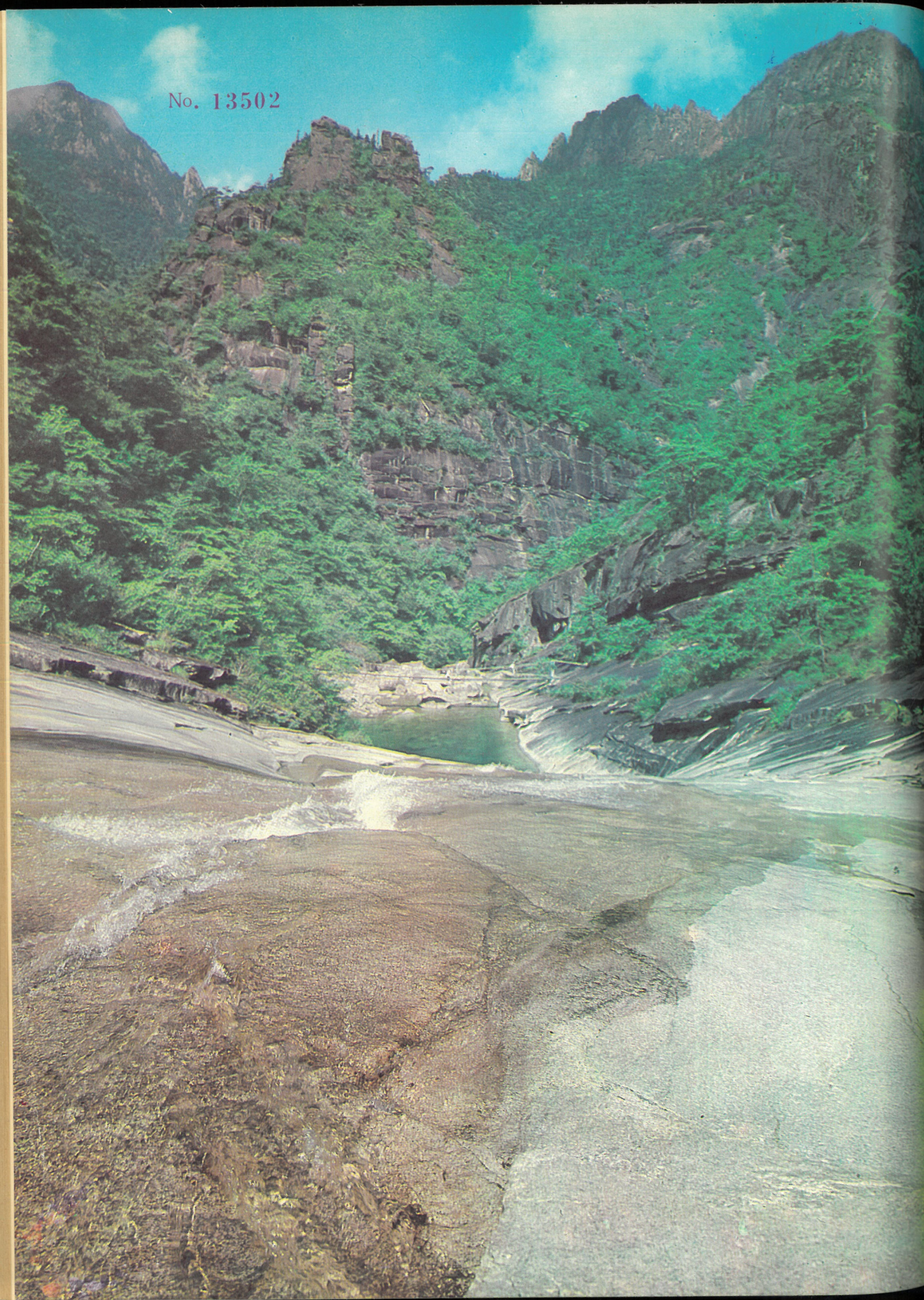


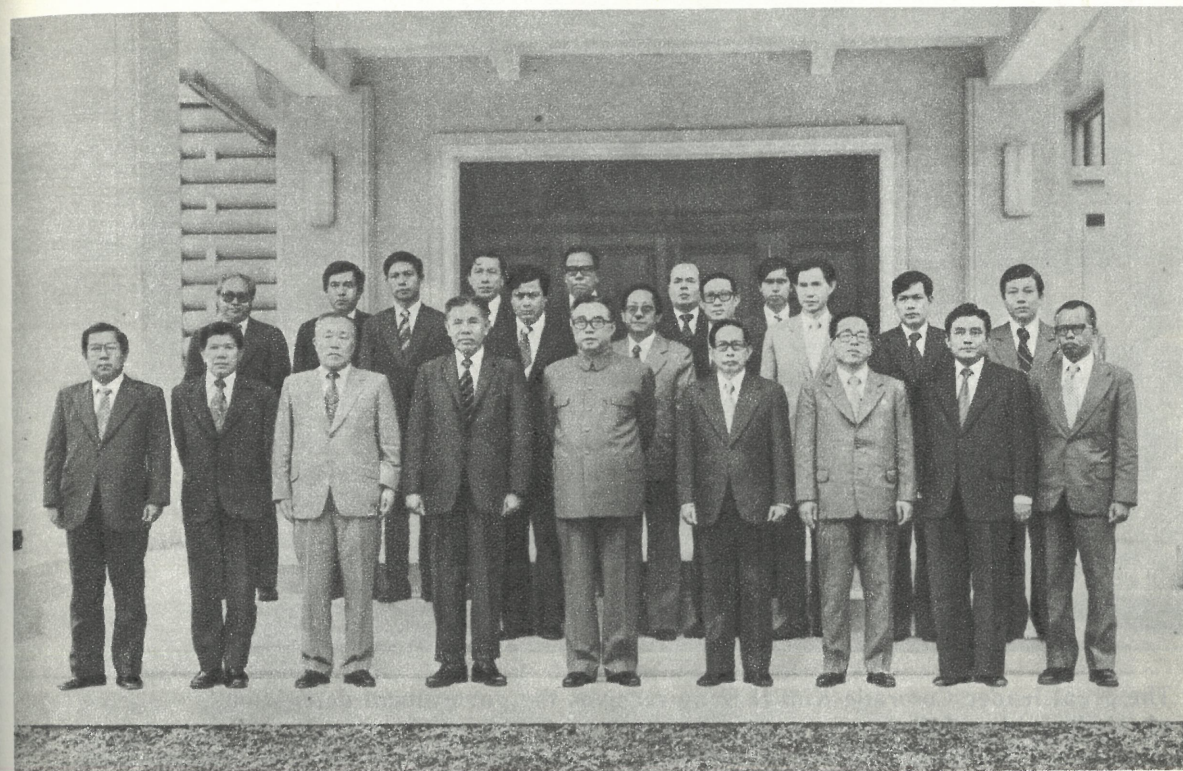
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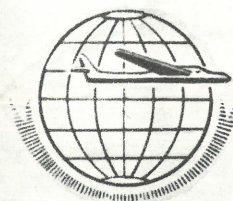
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The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for photograph with the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Union of Burma after receiving him

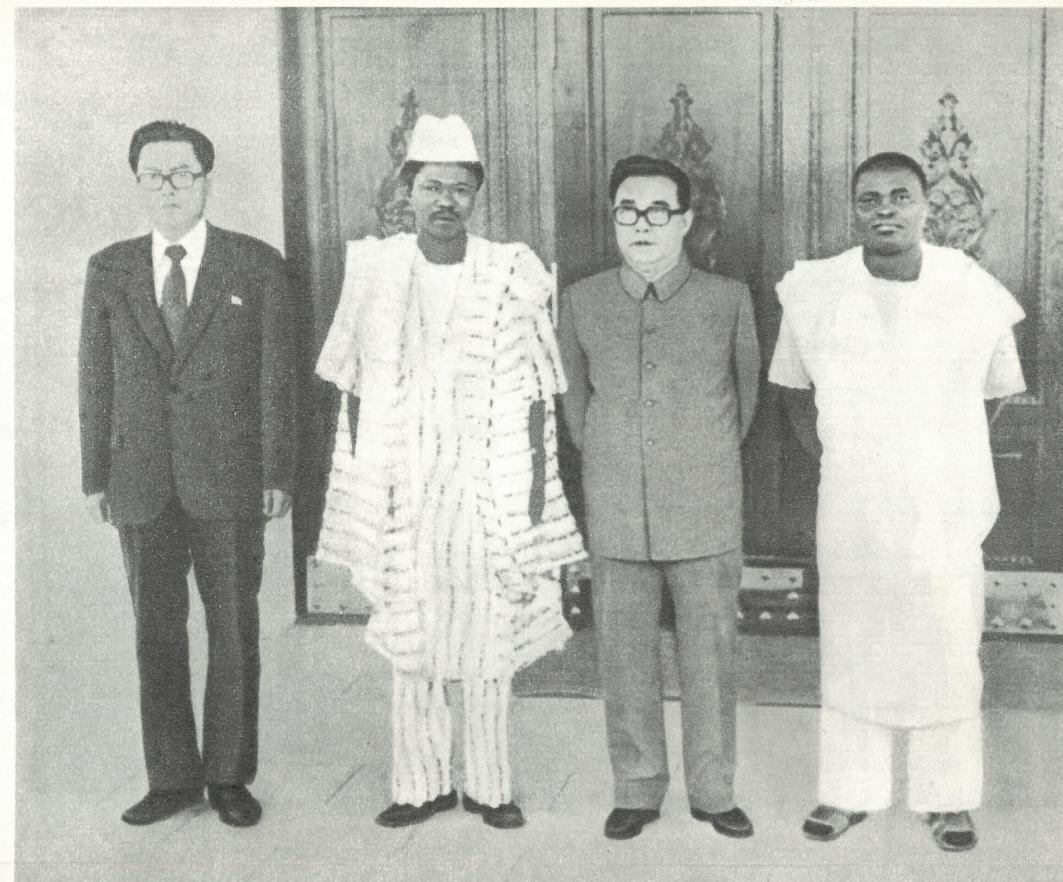


Friendship Visits

MO/P/SC



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba



The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for photograph with the special envoy of the President of the People's Republic of Benin after receiving him



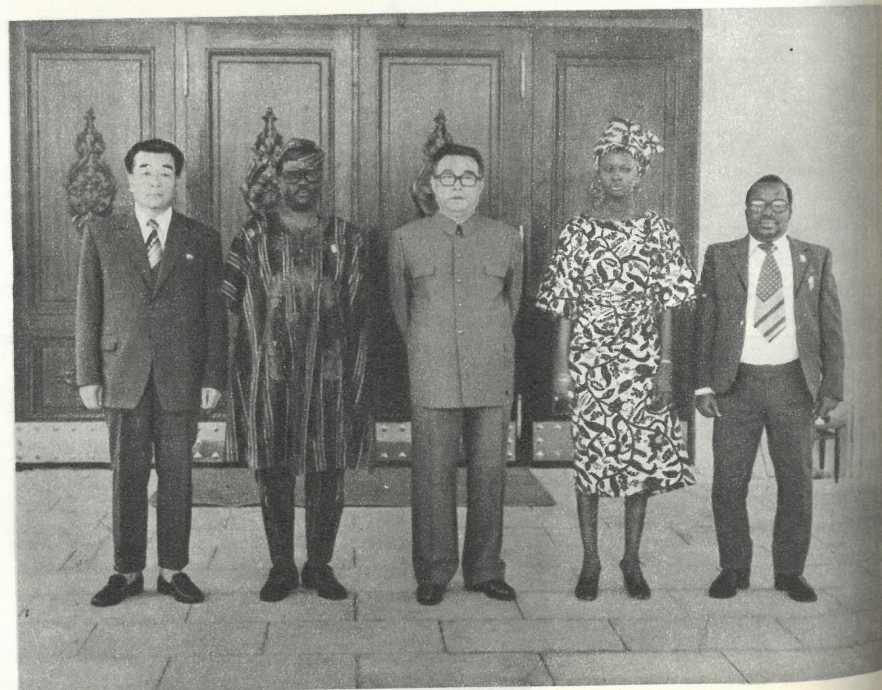
The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of Grenada



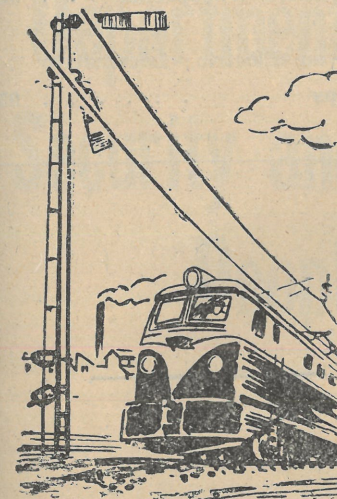
The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for photograph with the delegation of the Colombian Liberal Party after receiving them



The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses with the Nigerian journalists' delegation after receiving them

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FRONT COVER: Working people on a visit to the Party Founding Museum

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument bearing a poem in praise of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the top of Mt. Chongbong which he climbed to decide the course of the main force of the KPRA when he led it into the Musan area in May 1939

INSIDE BACK COVER: New innovation in cotton carding

BACK COVER: A rich crop of apples this year too

KIM IL SUNG

Answers to the Questions Raised by the Director of the Research and Planning Department of the Ministry of Internal Security and National Orientation of the People's Republic of Benin

(June 30, 1979)

Question: Mr. President, I have had the privilege of visiting your beautiful country on a number of occasions and meeting and talking with you. Now I am again on my visit to your lovely country in company with His Excellency Ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a special envoy of Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin and your personal friend.

Comrade President, will you please tell the Benin people about the importance you attach to the cooperation with Benin?

Answer: I am much pleased that you have visited our country again in company with the special envoy of President Mathieu Kerekou.

Your visit to our country is an expression

of warm feelings of friendship cherished by the Benin people towards the Korean people and it will contribute to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Benin peoples is developing favourably amidst the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism in defence of national sovereignty. Especially, after His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou's visit to our country in July 1976, the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Benin is developing on a new higher stage. Friendship visits and contacts between our two countries have increased and our two governments and peoples are giving

active support to each other and closely co-operating in many areas of the building of a new society.

The government and people of the People's Republic of Benin have given unflinching support to our people in their cause of national reunification. The Benin government is active in the UN and other international scenes in support of our stand. This gratifies us. Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Benin government and people for their active support and encouragement to our people in their just cause of national reunification.

The DPRK government and people extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Benin people who are energetically building a new society, bravely frustrating the aggressive moves, subversion, and sabotage by imperialism and domestic reactionaries. The Korean people regard it as their internationalist duty to render hearty support and encouragement to the people of Benin in their struggle to build a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Benin reflect the common aspirations and interests of the two peoples fighting for independence. These relations are based on the spirit of mutual respect and genuine friendship.

Active political support and close economic and technical cooperation between our two countries make it possible to successfully solve various problems cropping up in safeguarding our revolutionary gains and national sovereignty and in building prosperous independent states. Promoting friendship and cooperation between Korea and Benin also contributes greatly to strengthening international solidarity and cooperation among the third world countries.

We greatly value the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Benin peoples. The government of our

Republic will make every effort to develop these relations still further.

Question: In recent years an economic crisis has swept many countries. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, new industries have been built and progress made in other fields.

How do you build the economy in your country?

Answer: As you justly remarked, many countries are now suffering from the economic crisis. Because of an acute shortage of fuel and raw materials on a global scale in recent years, those countries which depend on imports are all undergoing great economic difficulties. An economic crisis in one country affects other countries in chain reaction.

Nevertheless, our country is immune from the effects of worldwide economic upheavals, and it is crisis-free. Our national economy is developing further still and production is steadily growing in all its fields including industry and agriculture. Our present general economic situation is very good.

Socialist construction in our country has been progressing smoothly unaffected by the global economic fluctuations because we have built a powerful independent national economy under the correct leadership of our Party.

When we started building a new society, we put forward the line of building an independent national economy and have striven ever since to carry it out. Of course, our people's struggle for an independent national economy was by no means easy; we had to overcome many difficulties and trials. But, under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance, our Party and people struggled dauntlessly and, at last, built an excellent independent national economy which is well rounded, equipped up-to-date, fed with our own raw materials, operated by our own cadres and techniques.

Today our economy produces everything necessary for socialist construction and the

people's welfare and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any external factors. I think you have felt the might of our independent national economy yourself while looking around our country.

Our people are now carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan, a new magnificent programme of socialist economic construction. The central task of this plan is to make the national economy Juche-oriented and modernize and scientize it. This task is also derived from our Party's policy on the building of an independent national economy and aimed to strengthen it further.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan we intend to develop the metallurgical industry and all other branches of the national economy by using our own raw materials and techniques so that it will better suit the conditions of our country. In other words, our fighting task is to increase the independence and Juche-character of the national economy. We are also striving to firmly equip all economic fields with up-to-date techniques and raise our science to the world heights.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is being carried out quite smoothly to our satisfaction. If we go on at this rate, I think, we will fulfil the plan far ahead of schedule. Then, our independent national economy will have grown stronger, and our country scaled a higher eminence.

Question: The Juche idea holds an important place in the world and is spread especially in the third world countries. Some intellectuals affirm that the Juche idea will become the philosophy of the third road for the third world. What do you think of this affirmation, Comrade President?

Answer: The present era is an era of independence when the oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as masters of the world and are carving out their destinies independently and creatively.

The world's people desire independent

lives now. No one wants to be subjugated by another nor does he tolerate his right to independence trampled upon. Even some capitalist countries, to say nothing of the newly independent and the socialist countries, oppose imperialist and dominationist control and interference in their bid for independent lives.

Vast multitudes of people in the world who were long exploited and oppressed by the imperialists in the past are now advancing vigorously along the road to a new society under the banner of independence. At present, newly independent nations are valiantly struggling to consolidate their political independence, build an independent national economy and increase their own defence capabilities, despite many difficulties and trials. This proves that it is the trend of the times which no force can ever check that now the world's people want independence and advance towards independence.

Our Juche idea reflects this trend.

What is essential in the Juche idea is to establish Juche in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. Establishing Juche means having the attitude of masters towards the revolution and construction. In other words, it means discarding the idea of dependence on others and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so that one can always maintain the independent position of tackling one's own problems on one's own responsibility, and stick to the creative position of solving all problems of the revolution and construction in line with the interests of one's people and the actual conditions of one's country.

The independent and creative positions are embodied by the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence.

Political independence is the life and soul of a country and nation. Only when independence is maintained in politics is it possible to defend the prestige of the country and na-

tion and to accelerate the revolution and construction.

Political independence must be guaranteed by an independent economy. An independent national economy is essential for the consolidation of political independence and national prosperity and for providing an affluent material life to the people.

An independent and sovereign state should always be self-reliant in national defence. Self-reliant defence is indispensable for safeguarding national independence and revolutionary gains against all forms of imperialist aggression and interference.

Guided by the Juche idea, our people thoroughly established Juche in all fields of the revolution and construction, with the result that a great victory has been won in the struggle for a new society. Our country, once a destitute and backward colony, has now turned into a powerful socialist state, politically independent, economically self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence. Our people's brilliant victory in the building of a new society is graphic proof of the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea.

Although the Juche idea is our own proposition based on the requirements of the Korean revolution and our people's experience, it has the sympathy of the people throughout the world because it reflects the trend of our time.

You said that the Juche idea is popular with the people of the third world. I think this is because the idea is in accord with their aspirations and needs, too.

What kind of idea a people will adhere to and which path they will follow will be decided by their own wishes. The Juche idea says that one is the master of one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. If the people of the third world carve out their path ahead independently with a high consciousness that they are the masters of their own destiny, they will surely have a bright future.

Question: Next summit conference of the non-aligned states will take place in Cuba. Your country will no doubt take part in it.

What do you expect from this conference?

Answer: As a dignified member of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will send a delegation to its sixth summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September this year. At the conference our delegation will strive to make it a success and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is the broadest international movement representing hundreds of millions of people and a large number of countries of the world and a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of our time. The common anti-imperialist struggle of the non-aligned nations for independence exerts great influence on the international situation and the process of revolutionary reformation of the world.

Scared at the growing influence of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists and dominationists are now turning their spearhead against this movement. In order to dislocate the movement, they are intensifying subversive activities and disrupting and mischief-making manoeuvres in all parts of the world, while contesting to win over non-aligned nations to their sphere of influence.

The present situation demands that the non-aligned countries defend the non-aligned movement against the attack of the imperialists and dominationists and struggle vigorously to develop this movement further.

All the non-aligned nations must strive to abide strictly by the principles of this movement and to materialize its lofty ideal. This is the only way to frustrate all obstructive acts of the imperialists and dominationists, and ensure the victorious advance of the movement and successfully build a new, free and prospering world.

The non-aligned countries must work

energetically to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement. Unity is the source of invincible might of this movement and the decisive earnest of victory in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. United, we shall stand; divided, we shall fall.

The non-aligned nations must look out for the splitting and wedge-driving acts of the imperialists and dominationists and must not allow themselves to be fooled by their instigation and tricks into quarrelling among themselves. The non-aligned countries must avoid going against the principles of the non-alignment and refrain from acts detrimental to their own unity. They should attach prime importance to unity in opposing the common enemy, subordinate everything to this and base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes between individual countries.

The non-aligned countries should not only unite politically but closely cooperate economically. These countries have rich natural resources and various good experiences gained in the course of creating a new life, as well as the inexhaustible creative power of the popular masses. If they further economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling one another's needs, they can build an independent national economy successfully and achieve the prosperity of the country and nation without help from great powers.

The non-aligned states should strive to establish a new international economic order. The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system and an unfair one advantageous to the imperialists only. As long as the old economic order is kept intact, the countries of the new-emerging forces cannot emerge from destitution nor can build an independent national economy successfully. The non-aligned states should fight in unity to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and to establish a new fair order in the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The non-aligned countries should fight to check and foil the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security. They should wage a vigorous struggle for withdrawal of all imperialist aggressive troops and military bases in foreign territories and for creation of peace zones and nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world. They must also strive to dissolve aggressive blocs and military alliances that present a constant menace to world peace and security.

The sixth summit will discuss the urgent problems facing the non-aligned movement at present.

We think that with an active participation of member states, the forthcoming conference will proceed in accord with the principles and ideal of the non-alignment and thus mark an important occasion for strengthening and developing this movement.

Question: At present the whole world is directing great attention to Korea and her reunification.

Do you think, Comrade President, that the Americans will give a free hand to the puppet clique of south Korea to negotiate for the reunification of Korea on the principles you have put forward?

Answer: Our people's struggle to reunify the country is a righteous struggle to materialize the common desire of the entire nation and to achieve national sovereignty; it is a just struggle to consolidate world peace and security. That is why this struggle enjoys strong support and encouragement from many friends the world over, and Korea's reunification has become a matter of great concern to all the justice- and peace-loving people of the world.

In their struggle for national reunification our Party and the government of our Republic have consistently pursued the policy of reunifying the country independently without foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the government of our Republic to find a peaceful solution to the reunification question through north-south negotiations, the door was opened for contact and dialogue between the two parts of Korea seven years ago and, at last, a historic North-South Joint Statement was published and talks started between the two authorities. But, owing to the south Korean authorities' perfidies and manoeuvres to divide the nation, the dialogue that had started amid the expectation of the whole Korean people and the concern of the world's people came to a rupture without bearing fruit it should have borne.

The south Korean authorities also drove the newly arranged north-south negotiations to a stalemate this year. Our side had proposed for the north and the south to discontinue military activities and abuses and slanders against each other. But they carried out the largest military exercises ever held in south Korea, in coordination with US troops, and intensified their abuses and slanders against the northern half of the Republic. Even at the place of meeting they did not show any sincerity. The south Korean side created artificial obstacles to the negotiations on absurd pretexts. Meanwhile, they intensified fascist repression of the democrats and people of other sections in south Korea, who demand democracy and the country's reunification.

All this is another clear proof that the south Korean authorities are not in the least

willing to make the dialogue a success and reunify the country. If the north-south dialogue is to open and bear fruit, both sides must have the willingness to reunify the nation. But the south Korean authorities are willing not to reunify the country but to divide it.

This attitude of theirs reflects that of the US. They are acting according to the US script. In an attempt to carry out their avowed policy of "two Koreas", the US is instigating the south Korean authorities to sidetrack the north-south dialogue so that it becomes a dialogue not for Korea's reunification but for its partition.

As far as the US keeps egging the south Korean authorities on to division in pursuance of its "two Koreas" policy, I think it is hardly likely that there will take place real negotiations between the north and the south.

The US must desist from the "two Koreas" policy that runs counter to the Korean people's desire and to the trend of the times; it must stop instigating the south Korean authorities to carry on divisive manoeuvres. The US must completely withdraw its troops from south Korea, along with nuclear weapons and other military equipment.

If the US keeps its hands off south Korea and does not pursue the policy of hindering Korea's reunification, the north and south Koreans will be able to solve the reunification question peacefully through dialogues and negotiations on the principle of great national unity.



Ever-Victorious Revolutionary WPK

Our people celebrate the 34th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, an ever-victorious, invincible revolutionary party.

Under the leadership of the Party they have won brilliant victories in the revolution and construction and live a perfectly happy and worthy life.

Our Party has grown militant as never before and the entire people are united more closely around it.

In the age of the Workers' Party our country which had lost shine in the past has become a strong and dignified independent sovereign state. The honour and dignity of our people are those of our Party.

Our people are vigorously moving ahead with greater hope and confidence, firmly believing that they can win victory without fail when they follow the banner of the Party.

Our Party is a great guiding force which wisely leads the Korean revolution and people, bearing full responsibility for their future.

From the first day of its founding, it, bearing the heavy responsibility for the Korean revolution, has led the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause started in the Paekdu forests.

By creating our Party, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ushered in the age of the Workers' Party, a new era of greatest national prosperity in the national history of 5,000 years.

After its founding, our Party had to fulfil the heavy historic task of settling creatively all problems arising from the establishment of a new society, a new social system, and from the revolution and construction.

Though, it has moved from victory to victory from its inception.

Thirty-odd years of our Party is a short period in our long national history.

In such a short period our Party has radically changed our national position, wisely leading our people. It achieved in a brief period what could not be accomplished in thousands of years and showed that there is nothing impossible for a people led by a great party.

Our Party thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in a brief time, ended age-old exploitation and oppression once and for all, and fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization with flying colours.

Under the banner of the Party our people worsted the US imperialist aggressors, who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, and demonstrated their heroic stamina, smashed all schemes of the enemies within and without and firmly safeguarded national sovereignty and the revolutionary gains.

Today our country is at the zenith of its prosperity in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Through the speed campaign people have changed in their viewpoint, way of thinking and method and style of work and the whole society is full of vigor and life and revolutionary zeal. Miracles and innovations are wrought in socialist economic construction and Juche literature and art are in brilliant blossom.

On the basis of achievements made in the revolution and construction our people are

striving to infuse all members of the Party and society with one idea, the Juche idea. This is a new historic onward movement, a historic sum-total of our long revolutionary struggle of half a century. Through this striving the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party are totally inherited to be in brilliant bloom and all the revolutionary gains won over half a century are firmly guarded.

Our Party is a veteran and seasoned party which leads the revolution and construction from victory to victory without the slightest deviation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Success in the revolution and construction depends entirely on the leading role of the Party and the strengthening of the Party's leadership is the decisive guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction. Without the leadership of our Party, it would be impossible to advance the revolutionary struggle and construction work even one step forward." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 85.)

A big upsurge is taking place in the revolution and construction under the seasoned leadership of our Party.

We can see the wise leadership of our Party first in setting forth correct policies and clearly showing people their way.

All policies of our Party are correct because they fully reflect the fundamental demand of our revolution, the specific conditions of our country, the desire of the people and the requirement of the developing situation. In shaping its policies our Party firmly protects the interests of the people and fully respects their will. Our people therefore regard it as a worthy undertaking for their own sake to execute the Party's decisions and directives. They see the future of our revolution and country, their duties and ways to implement them in the Party policies, decisions and directives. As they act upon the Party's policies, all plans of

the Party produce great realities.

We also find the wise leadership of our Party over the revolution and construction in successfully carrying out any huge revolutionary tasks by enlisting the whole Party, the entire country and all people.

Our Party mobilizes the whole country to build big factories and enterprises of great importance in the national economy and carry out grand nature-remaking projects to beat off the influence of the cold front. This clearly shows the seasoned leadership of our Party which settles all problems according to the revolutionary mass line.

It is very important in bringing the whole Party and the entire country into action to put forward the right militant slogan quickly enough and energetically promote the work to put it into effect. Our Party puts forward slogans gripping the hearts of the Party members and working people one after another and vigorously arouses them to unending struggles and heroic deeds.

"Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" and the rest of our Party's slogans are militant ones filling the whole Party and society with vigor and life and giving full scope to the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the people.

Another characteristic of our Party's art of leadership is to develop all work boldly and in a big way.

Today socialist construction in our country is progressing at the Chollima speed plus speed campaign. This is due to the revolutionary leadership of our Party which fights and advances ceaselessly.

The seasoned leadership of grasping the main link and applying finish-one-by-one tactics in guiding the people to carry out heavy and huge tasks, scientific foresight of the near and distant future, the stubborn revolutionary sweep of steadily deepening work, never stagnating or marking time, and completing it—our Party's remarkable art of leadership is working unimaginable

miracles in socialist construction.

Our Party is an invincible iron party.

Ever since its founding our Party has built up its ranks organizationally and ideologically and constantly enhanced its leading role in the revolution and construction, and thus has grown invincible.

Today our Party has become a militant and revolutionary party which can lead the revolution and construction to victory in any circumstances. Great revolutionary changes have taken place in all areas of the Party work and the mass foundation of the Party has strengthened as never before.

Through the struggle to follow the great leader's way of work the method and style of Party work have improved and the whole Party become full of life, revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit.

Our Party is invincible, above all, because it is guided solely by the great Juche idea in leading the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This idea (Juche idea—Tr.) has now become the firm and invariable guiding ideology of our Party and the very correct guiding principle in all our revolutionary struggle and the work of construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed. Vol. V, p. 500.)

Our Party settles all problems arising from the revolution and construction by its own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our revolution as required by the Juche idea.

As our Party leads the revolution in this way, our people can live in their own way with their own spirit in any complex circumstances and firmly guard national sovereignty and dignity.

All our victories in the revolution and construction and the invincibility of our Party demonstrate the tremendous vitality and greatness of the Juche idea. No force on earth can check the march of our people

who are hewing out their destiny under the wise leadership of the Party.

Our Party is invincible also because it has firmly established an iron revolutionary discipline and order within itself.

Today the intention of our Party Central Committee is correctly conveyed promptly enough down to its lowest units and it serves as an unshakable guide to the work and life of all the Party members and working people.

An iron discipline based on democratic centralism is firmly established within our Party. It is an iron rule for our Party organizations and Party members to deal with problems of policy according to the Party's intention and organize and carry out all work in thorough reliance on Party organizations. Thus all decisions and directives of the Party are thoroughly executed promptly without the slightest deviation through thick and thin.

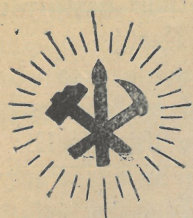
Our Party is also invincible because the whole Party is united by one idea and will.

The unity and cohesion of the whole party is the life and source of inexhaustible strength, of a working-class party.

The unity and cohesion of our Party is based on the firm determination of all its members to complete the revolutionary cause, sharing their lot with the Party. It is invincible because it has survived the revolutionary test.

All our Party members—veteran revolutionaries who participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, those who have fought devotedly since the founding of the Party and a new generation who entered the Party after the establishment of the socialist system—are closely united by a single idea and will. This shows that the unity and cohesion of our Party is firmly guarded from generation to generation and grows stronger and purer.

This great unity and cohesion is the sure guarantee of the final victory of our revolution.



They Follow the Party Like Their Parents

—Story about Sons and Daughters of Ten Party Members of the Rakwon Machine Plant—

This story is well known to our people.

Those Party members at the casting shop had the honour to have a Party-cell meeting in presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in June 1952. They were true sons and daughters of our Party who rehabilitated the destroyed cupola and melted iron in the teeth of the bombing of the US imperialist aggressors to secure wartime production.

At that meeting, the respected and beloved leader gave a highly important teaching on wartime production and postwar rehabilita-

tion and construction. Recalling that time, he said:

"During the war, I once visited Rakwon and attended the Party-cell general meeting at the casting shop of the Rakwon Machine Plant. One of the two women Party members boosted my confidence, when she said: 'Premier, don't worry. If we win the battle, rehabilitation and construction will be quite easy. In two to three years we restored everything the Japanese imperialists had utterly destroyed, and we got along well, didn't we? When the war

Old Party members who had their cell meeting in presence of the great leader and their sons and daughters



is over, we will carry out the reconstruction again and be well off, so don't worry too much.' I could not sleep a wink that night. I will never forget what that comrade said throughout my life. On my way back in the car, I thought she was quite right, and I was more firmly convinced that our Party would definitely win victory because we had the working class with such a strong will."

Twenty-seven years have passed since then and those Party members have aged and their hair turned frosty. But their sons and daughters are now working at the same revolutionary post with their parents.

Let's Make This Our Permanent Post!

Every morning flashes in big letters in the compound of the Rakwon Machine Plant seething with production of excavators introduced innovators.

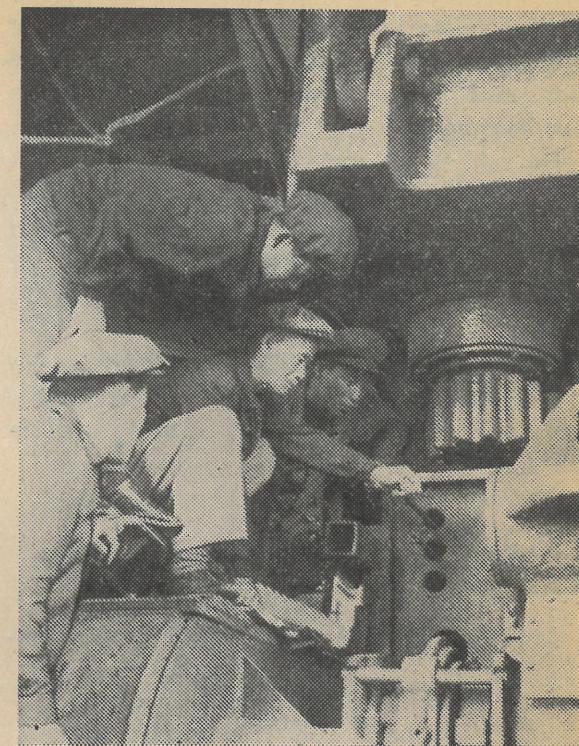
Cha Duk Ho came early to work as usual and his heart was cheerful. He is one of those ten Party members. Although he is near sixty years of age, his step was light as a youth. He was followed by his sons, In Song, Gwang Song, Hong Song and Gyong Song.

He stopped in front of a small house with a sign of the "democratic publicity hall."

"This is the historic house where the great leader guided our Party-cell meeting," he said to In Song who came to work after his discharge from the army. His sons made up their minds to guard and be faithful to the great leader and the Party in whatever adversity like their father.

The father and his sons went to their own shops—Gwang Song to the power shop, Gyong Song to the designing office, the father with In Song and Hong Song to the casting shop.

The father took In Song to the electric furnace of the casting shop. In front of the red-hot furnace he said to his son, "This is your



Hwang Sun Hwa and Sim Hyong Sop and their sons discussing a technical matter

post from today." The son, a newcomer from the army, took up the tapping bar without a word. A bright smile came over the father's face looking at the son with satisfaction. But the father never thought that he had done what he should by turning over his post and his tapping bar to his son. What he thought most important was infinite loyalty to the Party. He said to his son, "I couldn't do my bit to repay my debt to the great leader. So, you must do what I couldn't, and your sons should do if you can't. To do so you must work devotedly. It is we the working class who must protect the great leader and the Party in the most difficult period."

He said this when he made his third son Hong Song work with the cupola of his shop.

He is not the only man who did so.

A few years ago, Ryu Gi Dong, one of the ten Party members, learned that his son, Jae

Myong, wished to work with his factory after graduation from the senior middle school. He was much pleased with his son because he had told his son to work with his shop.

He said to his son, "At the Party-cell meeting I got the instruction of the great leader and now you are succeeding me to carry it out. Just remember that you can find life worth living only when you carry out his instruction."

This was a conclusion he obtained from his life experience. Not long ago he died, firmly believing that his son would certainly execute the great leader's instruction in his stead.

Standard-bearers in Struggle

Sons and daughters of the ten Party mem-

Sim Hyong Sop always meets technical requirement in production



bers and other young men have grown into fine workers who work like their parents with immutable loyalty to the great leader and the Party.

They are learning from their parents and from their struggle how they should live and work for the great leader and the Party.

One evening Cha Duk Ho came to the casting shop. He found his son Hong Song who was about to tap molten charge out of the cupola without proper preparations. He chided the son, "Why don't you outfit yourself? Do you think you are free from the labour safety regulations? We working class reared by the great leader are strictest in discipline." His son listened to his father without a word.

Hwang Sun Hwa, one of the ten Party members, happened to be there. He looked at them for a long while and felt assured as if a colossal pillar stood on a firm foundation stone. The ten Party members strove to raise their sons and daughters into strong pillars of our Party.

One day, Hwang Sun Hwa saw Jae Myong sitting idle at his work site, making it an excuse that sand ran out. He was displeased at the sight. He said to him, "You said you came to work with this factory to take the place of your father, didn't you? But, what's this? How can you think you have nothing to do with sand? You can say your father is among the ten Party members of Rakwon? Your father did not work in that way. He readily did even others' work to carry out the great leader's instruction!"

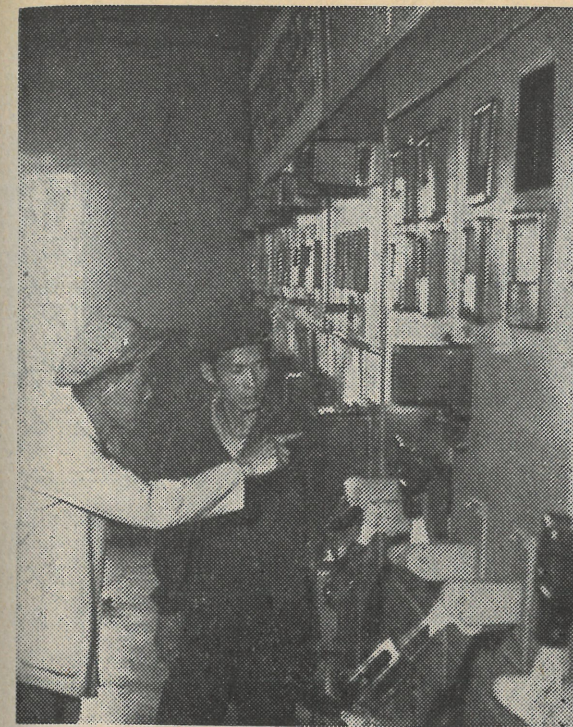
He said this quietly but his voice sounded like a thunderclap to Jae Myong, who felt as if charged with electricity.

Jae Myong heard how the ten Party members had worked to carry out the great leader's instructions and knew what he should do to work like them.

From that time on, he strove to find what he should do and do even others' work.

This is how sons of the ten Party members of Rakwon have grown.

Li Hui Gap of the sheet metal processing



Cha Duk Ho tells his son to take good care of equipment

shop is known as a technical innovator. He is a son of Li Sok Myong, one of the ten Party members.

He learned that the factory could not rapidly increase the production of excavators without welding their revolving mounts quickly enough. So he made up his mind to solve this problem in his technical innovation group. He thought that to double or treble the welding efficiency they should make one more jig. But it was a tough job and cogwheels had to be processed at other shop.

A story heard from his father occurred to him that to carry out the instruction of the

great leader he had melted iron and secured production without electricity because of the enemy's bombing during the Fatherland Liberation War.

After much thought he boldly planned to make the jig by themselves. And at last he and his mates succeeded in making it. As a result, productivity increased sharply.

Like this, the sons and daughters of the ten Party members of Rakwon have grown into firm pillars of the factory and stand in the van of the innovation movement.

Li Yong Sop

Chang Hong Jun's daughter, Chang Un Hui, is a tracer



Staunchly Live under the Sun of Juche

R.A. Adenuga, Secretary, Study Group Committee of the Juche Idea and Works of the Great Leader of the Korean People Comrade Kim Il Sung under the Nigerian Union of Teachers Lagos State, Nigeria

In every flowering April

People in humble reverence

To the respectful great leader

Extend greetings of felicitations

Comrade Kim Il Sung

He is the great theorist

Outstanding thinker of education

Sun of Juche shining our way

Regarding the people most valuably in the world.

Set up the people in the center of the era

Lead into progress and innovation

People convey him thanks

No spare for the new generation

Devoted vigour to the education work

Extraordinary perspicacity and brilliant wisdom

Announced solemnly the education theses

With warm love on the new generation

Having a right view on the people and give it to the people

Give deep consciousness for their assignment

Announcement to lead us to a path of struggle

That is right! Although we are

tens thousands miles across continent and ocean

Even if in west of Africa

Will live stubbornly under his sun shine



The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung teaching Pak Sun Ui how to write with fatherly love (May 10, 1958)

This Is How She Has Grown Up

Like all our blessed youngsters, Pak Sun Ui, a teacher of the Hyesan Medical College, has grown up under the loving care of the respected and

beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

On May 10, 1958, during his visit to Hyesan, the fatherly leader met her, daughter of an ordinary worker.



Pak Sun Ui studying the great leader's immortal classics

nour to see him who visited Hyesan.

That day she narrated a story depicting their happy life in the art performance given by school children in Ryanggang Province in his honour.

When she finished her story he clapped his hands first and was very much delighted with the fact that she had grown up into such a fine Juvenile Corps member.

Pak Sun Ui in the kindergarten days



She was 7 years old at that time.

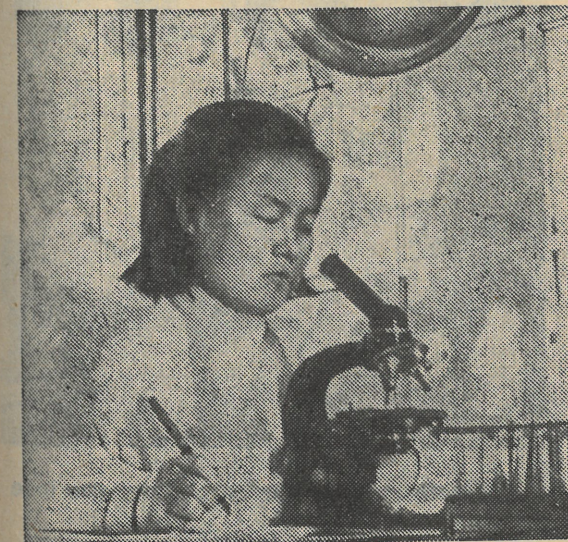
He kindly asked how old she was and how she was studying.

To see how she was studying, he took out his pocket book and spread it before her, put his fountain pen in her hand and let her write. He promised her to send the photograph taken while she was writing.

He sent her the photograph on June 28, her birthday, as he promised.

On August 12, 1963, she had the ho-

Pak Sun Ui attending a meeting of active Juvenile Corps members in the secondary school days

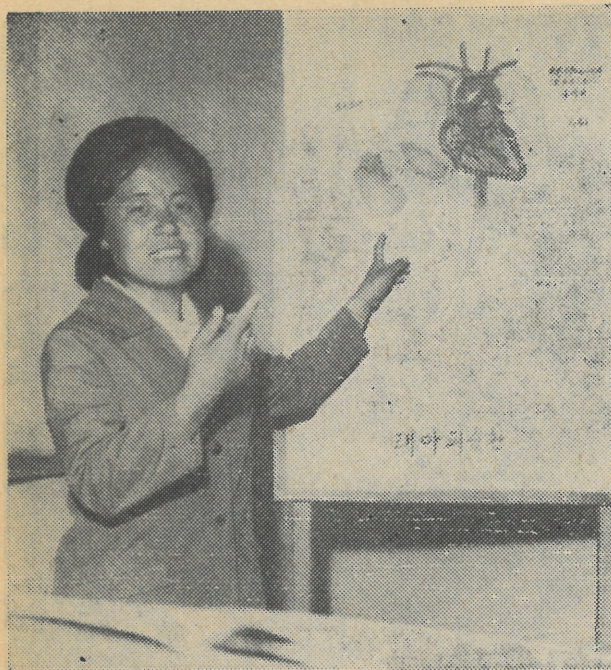


Pak Sun Ui in the higher medical specialized school days

He told her to study hard and take an active part in the Juvenile Corps activities to be a true daughter of the Workers' Party and a fine woman revolutionary of Korea.

In April 1964, she attended the National Conference of Model Juvenile Corps Members held in the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang and spoke there.

One day in July 1966, a cadre came to her home from Pyongyang.



She gives lecture to college students

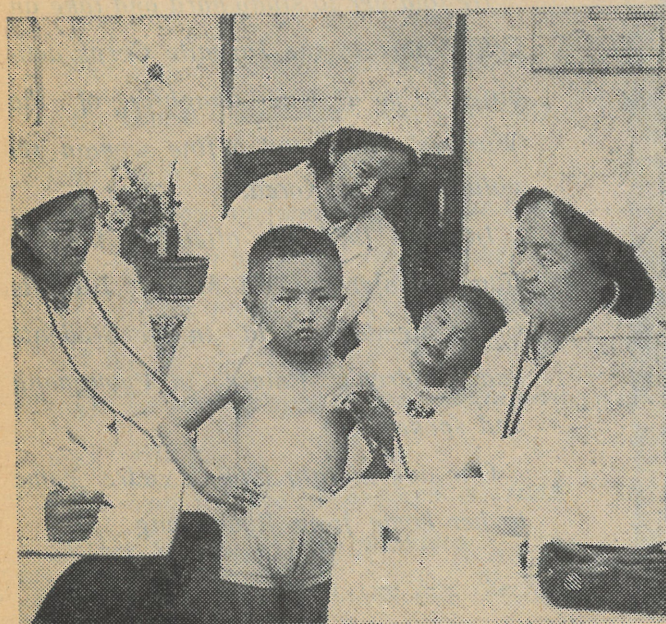
He said that the fatherly leader had wanted to know about her study and life.

Under such loving care she became a member of the Workers' Party of Korea while in college and after her graduation a teacher of the medical college.

Later on she attended the National Conference of Educators and received precious teachings and gifts from the fatherly leader.

She is doing her utmost to train fine medical workers to return his great grace.

She is now the chief of the paediatric chair



She tells college students about the love of the great leader

Round-Table Talk

Large-Troop Circling Operations, Terror to Japanese Imperialists

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the large-troop circling operations (October 1939-March 1940) which were organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our magazine's journalist had a round-table talk with the anti-Japanese fighters, Li Du Ik, Cho Myong Son and Son Jong Jun, participants in them

Fishing in Ouerhchichiang

Journalist: Thank you for your giving me your time.

Since we have a talk on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the large-troop circling operations, your breasts are filled with emotion, I think.

First I want to hear about the then situation.

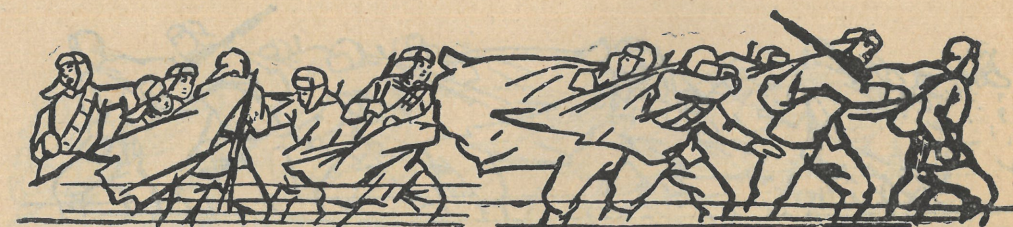
Li Du Ik: Towards late September 1939 we arrived at a creek called Ouerhchichiang under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Many units belonging to our main force under him spent the mid-autumn festival there.

The situation was very difficult and complex.

Cho Myong Son: Let me tell you about it. After the Musan area battle the KPRA (Ko-

rean People's Revolutionary Army) units conducted large annihilating operations over a broad area on his orders, dealing military and political blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. The Japanese imperialists were well aware that they could not be successful in their aggression against China or in an invasion of the Soviet Union if they did not seize Manchuria to serve as a reliable strategic rear. Therefore, they, in order to "wipe out" the Headquarters of the KPRA, hurled more than 200,000-strong forces made up of the Kwantung Army, the "Expeditionary Army in China," the puppet Manchukuo Army, the gendarmerie, police and self-defence corps into the "punitive" operations against the KPRA under the name of "special cleanup campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeast-



ern areas."

The area where the great leader was active was so crowded with the enemy "punitive" troops that it was difficult to move even a step.

Li Du Ik: Even in such a difficult situation he got us to have rest and worked out an operational plan to deal heavier blows to the enemy.

When we arrived at the secret camp on the Ouerhchichiang, the enemy troops were near us. We were on standby alert, anticipating his departure order.

To our surprise, however, he ordered us to enjoy the mid-autumn festival and took the time out from early in the morning to fish in the quiet river, accompanied by an orderly.

Son Jong Jun: Soon after dropping a line, he began to pull up one river trout after another while his orderly had no catch at all.

The orderly was irritated and went up and down the riverside but caught no fish.

He taught his orderly the knack of hooking fish. Soon he started to fish.

The orderly said, "I now understand why you like angling. Isn't it because you find fishing that sort of fun?..."

"You seem now to know why people like angling," said the great leader with a smile. "...of course there is the fun of fishing in angling, but there is something else equally interesting. For instance, a poet creates poetry while casting a line in the water, or an inventor with a fishing rod in his hand solves a problem whose solution he could not work out before. These are the

things one can enjoy as much as fishing itself. These people know things more deeply than fishing.

You should try it too. Think over the problems that puzzle you. You'll find it excitingly easy to solve them."

The orderly realized what he meant. He found time to angle not merely to fish but to work out new operations and tactics to lead the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory.

Cho Myong Son: He had the fish he caught cooked for a dinner and had an entertainment party with us. Then he moved the units to Liangchiangkou, Antu County.

For two days from October 6 to 7 in 1939, he called a meeting of military and political cadres there and set forth the policy of conducting large-troop circling operations to frustrate the enemy's foolish attempt.

Following this policy, KPRA units moved along the predetermined secret course. They suddenly appeared to take the enemy troops by surprise, and then disappeared into nowhere. If the enemy pursued them, they chose a favourable spot to turn and knock him out.

This wise policy based on a scientific analysis of the enemy's weak points gave us new strength.

We, the fully combat-ready main force, fought many victorious battles and marched north in high spirits to Tunhua County where we attacked the enemies in Liukosung and Chiahshintzu in December 1939. Then we conducted military-political studies in Pai-shihtan in Fusung and came again to Antu County and fought battles at Yangchokou and Tatsangchiang.

In March 1940, we attacked Tamalukou in

Holung County, an enemy stronghold on the Hungchiho River, and fought the famous Hungchiho battle and completely overpowered the enemy. Thus the large-troop circling operations were crowned with victory.

"Winged General"

Journalist: The large-troop circling operations can be said the ones with which the KPRA overcame the numerical and technical superiority of the Japanese imperialist armed forces with its tactical superiority. Would you tell me about the tactics employed by the great leader in battles?

Cho Myong Son: First I would like to speak to you about the telescope tactics. It was applied mainly at night and sometimes even in the daytime.

To prepare for the large-troop circling operations, one day the great leader and his ten-odd guards were going to a unit of the KPRA, when suddenly they encountered with large enemy troops in an open country and were forced to fight them in broad daylight. On left side a road fringed with a sheer cliff ran along a stream and the right side was a vast plain overgrown with wormwood. It was impossible to withdraw across the plain because of the strong enemy fire and it was more reckless to run up the cliff to charge at the enemy.

The great leader carefully studied the enemy movement and ordered us to cross the plain while concentrating fire on the enemy machine guns.

Li Du Ik: After crossing the plain we found a shallow groove which the great

leader had already seen. Along it we ran and slipped away to the side. And then we approached the cliff from which the enemy was firing and hid under his nose. The enemy came down the cliff. The cliff was sheer, so the enemy took a roundabout way along the ridge. Losing no time we scaled the sheer cliff at the word of the great leader. We looked down at the enemy in the plain from the cliff top. The enemies believed that we were still in the plain and came in an encircling formation from three sides and fought among themselves, killing many.

Journalist: So, you did not shoot a single bullet but delightfully saw them fight desperately from the ridge, didn't you?

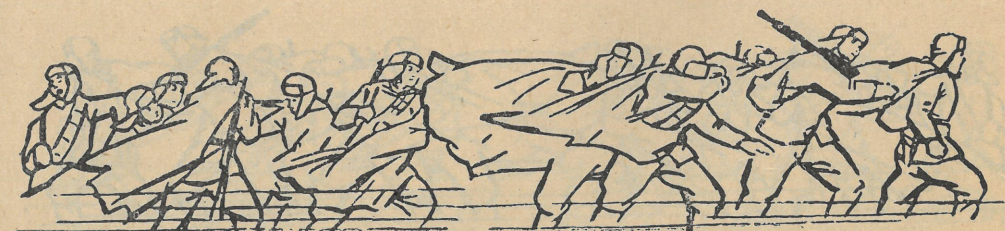
Son Jong Jun: We not only feasted our eyes but got a windfall. After their dirty fight, we went down the cliff and collected many firearms and ammunition thrown away in the plain and marched to our destination.

(All laugh.)

Son Jong Jun: The great leader applied the same tactics to wipe out the enemies camping near Hualatzu. They fought each other till daybreak, causing heavy casualties.

Li Du Ik: Here is another episode when we attacked Tamalukou, an enemy strong point east of Mt. Paekdu-san. After the battle, we left the village. The enemy came in hot pursuit after us. He mobilized his forces in Antu and Holung and even in Korea. Telling how he had been struck dumb with astonishment while in the pursuit, Unami, commander of the "punitive police battalion," said:

"An urgent report of the attack on Tama-



lukou came. The next day, March 12, we came after guerrillas tracing up their footmarks left on snows. But the footmarks disappeared at the mouth of a dense wood about 8 km northwest of Tamalukou. After close examination we found out some traces of footmarks erased. 'Here they are!' we shouted for joy. But we, to our great astonishment, found we were returning to Tamalukou."

Son Jong Jun: In particular, still vivid in my memory is the Hungchiho battle fought at the close of the large-troop circling operations. In this battle the great leader annihilated at a stroke the pernicious Maeda unit without any loss on our side by employing the delicate decoy-and-ambush tactics.

On our way to the frontier along the Tuman-gang River, we found Japanese aggression troops over 170 strong and a puppet Manchukou Army unit over 300 strong. The great leader deemed it necessary to destroy the enemy at our heels prior to moving into the homeland. He commanded us to decoy the enemies, wait for them and wipe them out at a vantage point.

In this battle, we killed or wounded over 140 Japanese imperialist aggressors including the notorious "punitive commander" Maeda and captured over 30. More than 300 puppet Manchukou Army men who were following Japs were so much terrified that they dared not to fall upon us and took to flight at a few shots of our machine gun.

Cho Myong Son: The annihilation of the Maeda unit aroused a great panic in the enemies and they hated war and military service.

As the great leader punished the enemy by his magic strategy and tactics our people more deeply respected him. They praised General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who smashed the enemy flying about here and there like the wind, as a "winged general" with magic power and supported more actively the anti-Japanese armed struggle commanded by him.

Study by Campfire

Journalist: I think it beyond common knowledge that the KPRA organized big-scale intensive military-political studies at a time when the Japanese imperialist troops over 200,000 strong were running amuck to encircle and attack the Paekdusan area. Please tell me about it.

Son Jong Jun: The 40-odd-day intensive military-political studies in the Paishihtan secret camp were organized by the great leader to train us all to be genuine revolutionary fighters.

Li Du Ik: You're right. That time, the studies were carried out in two stages to arm us firmly with his revolutionary idea and his Juche-motivated policy, strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution. He, though busy, frequented each company, the basic study unit, to guide us in our political and military studies. He paid special attention to the education of recruits.

Son Jong Jun: I had been a lumberjack at Liukosung before I joined the KPRA. Still today I cannot recall without great emotion the day when I, a recruit, was called by the legendary hero and great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung at the Paishihtan secret camp. He put in my work-hardened hand a notebook he had got himself for me and kindly told me what the revolution was and how I should fight for the revolution.

Cho Myong Son: He guided us to apply various forms and methods to excite our interest in study. One was study around the campfire. The great leader applied the question-and-answer method in the study held every night. Speaking about our homeland, the internal and external situation and patriotic struggle of our ancestors, he put questions to us and got answers. The study was so impressive that it is vivid in my memory even today 40 years after, inspiring me with patriotism and national pride.

He also educated us to have an indomitable revolutionary spirit and be single-heartedly faithful to the revolution. Setting example himself, he got us to have a revolutionary comradeship of doing everything for comrades, even giving lives if necessary.

Still fresh in my memory is what he said sending a man to a seriously wounded man who was getting treatment apart from his unit. He said the wounded would never die, stressing that one could overcome any difficulties if one had an iron will.

Li Du Ik: He gave his only blanket to a man who had a cold and slept together with orderlies without covering himself at night and collected dry leaves with which to cover us for warmth. You can never hear such a heart-moving story anywhere else in this world.

Son Jong Jun: His lofty love and daily education made us burn with a fiery passion to save our fellow countrymen from tribu-

lations and bring them a bright future. We fought like a lion, displaying an indomitable spirit. His flexible delicate tactics could produce magic power as they were combined with such indomitable fighting spirit of our KPRA men full of a resolution to "crush the enemy, even dying a thousand times!"

We could frustrate the enemy's "winter punitive operations" and crown the large-troop circling operations with victory only under such brilliant command of the great leader.

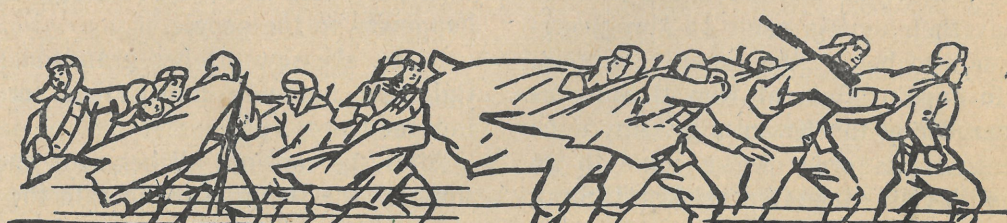
Through the operations we dealt telling political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, inspired the Korean people with confidence of victory in the revolution, and accumulated inexhaustible strength to enable us to preserve and strengthen our own forces and promote the Korean revolution mightily.

Li Du Ik: After the operations, we gave blow after blow to the enemy everywhere in the vast area covering Holung, Antu, Yenchin and Tunhua Counties, finally frustrated the enemy's "special cleanup campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas," and entered the operations at a new stage.

Cho Myong Son: Our happy fatherland will bloom out more resplendently because of its deep, strong historic roots.

Recalling those days, we renew our resolve to be loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party forever for the eternal prosperity of our country and the final victory of our revolution.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words. So much for today.



Faith in Sure Victory and Revolutionary Constancy

—About Li Bo Ik—

There is a picture drawing the attention of visitors in the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum.

It is of Li Bo Ik fighting against the cunning trick of Japs during the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, her grandson.

She stands, glaring fiercely at enemies, in the courtyard of an inn in the north in the depth of the winter when the wind cuts like a knife; Japs and their stooges are at a loss what to do, overawed by her noble manner.

The picture vividly reminds us of her who fought stoutly with an unshaken revolutionary constancy in defiance of the enemy's threat and intimidation.

Hit hard by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader everywhere, the Japs persecuted his family in every way.

They heard that the great leader was dutiful to his grandparents, and even made a foolish attempt to bring him into "submission" through her.

One day their agents came to Mangyongdae and said to her: "...the Japanese Empire intends to appoint General Kim Il Sung as the commander of the Kwantung Army if he surrenders. At its order we've come to go together with you to take General Kim Il Sung from Mt. Paekdu-san."

She retorted: "A man dies only once. You declared through papers three years ago that my grandson died. And you say he is alive now?! What do you mean by it?! I'll never go with you even if you give him any post higher than the commander of the Kwantung Army." Then she thundered them to go away at once.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had gone to Manchuria with his father Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, who had moved his theatre of revolutionary activity, and at 11 years of age he made the 1,000-ri journey for learning back to Mangyongdae to know well about his country. Greatly surprised and pleased, she said embracing him: "Did you really come alone? Your father is more cruel than a tiger." Her grandson said with a smile: "Why, grandma! I'm not a child any more. It's no trouble for me to cross the borders." She nodded: "You're right. Like father, like son!"

Already at that time, she was confident that he would save the nation and bring happiness to the people.

Later, she saw off her grandson going to fight the Japanese imperialists for Korean independence.

After she sent out all her sons and grandsons for the struggle to liberate the country, she spent her days alone, yearning after and



General Kim Il Sung's grandmother, Li Bo Ik, fights resolutely Japanese policemen trying to bring him into "submission"

waiting for them. But the news she received were all bitter and sorrowful. The first news she received was that her eldest son, Kim Hyong Jik, had died fighting, and before that wound in her heart was healed, she heard that her eldest daughter-in-law had died. This was followed by the news that her second grandson Comrade Kim Chol Ju died in a battle against Japs. But soon there was talk that General Kim Il Sung, whose fame as the leader of the nation and the sun of the people was spreading far and wide as he was crushing Japs crossing and recrossing peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san, was her eldest grandson, Kim Song Ju. Surprised at this news and proud of her grandson, she spent sleepless

nights, picturing in her mind's eye the liberation of the country. Japs surrounded her home, keeping their watchful eyes on the house day and night and committing all kinds of violence against her family. They ransacked the house and went so far as to upturn the stones of the earthen floor. But she was never cowed. She received the news that her youngest son had died in Seoul prison. But she did not show any sorrow but fought on with stronger indignation and hatred for the enemy.

As you have seen above, she firmly believed that her grandson would surely defeat the Japanese imperialists and liberate the country and staunchly fought on.

Japs even sent renegades to Mangyongdae

to bring her grandson into "submission" through her.

But no tricks worked.

At last they took her to mountains in the snowstorm to look for her grandson. But she did not yield to the enemies but fought them at the risk of her life. She behaved resolutely with dignity worthy of the General's grandmother and made them like putty in her hands, pouring fiery denunciations upon their mean deeds.

Once Japs came to take her to offer New Year greetings to their "superintendent." She flatly rejected, saying, "I can't. Go and tell the 'superintendent' to come and say New Year greetings to me, grandmother of Kim Il Sung."

They forced her to write to her grandson that he must come down mountains to save her. Looking hatefully at them, she roared: "...My Song Ju is a revolutionary fighting for the country at the risk of his life...Kill me if you want to harm him. But you must remember that he will never leave you unpunished if you kill me..."

At these words they trembled for fear.

Found it very hard to deal with her, they sent her back to Mangyongdae.

She felt infinite joy and pride in her sons

and grandsons devoting themselves to the struggle against Japanese imperialism and found life worth living in spite of enemy persecution because of them.

At last, after scores of years of separation her grandson Comrade Kim Il Sung came back to her bosom as the sun of the nation after the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperialists.

After liberation she lived a simple but worthwhile life at the old house at Mangyongdae, doing farming, until she died at the age of 83 in October 1959.

Today all visitors to Mangyongdae pause for a long while in front of her picture and renew their resolve to value their political life given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, keep to their political faith and revolutionary constancy to the last moment of their lives and complete the revolution without fail.

She left our side twenty years ago, but her indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary constancy will live forever in hearts of our people.

Chong Gwang Sil
Mangyongdae Revolutionary
History Museum

Tablewares used by the
great leader's grandmother
and her family



"In the DPRK People Are Closely Rallied around President KIM IL SUNG"

Sakurai Toshio, a Japanese trade unionist who visited our country as deputy head of the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, wrote a travel note of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Follows his note.

Pyongyang with Modern Tall Buildings and Trees

We passed the first night in the DPRK and in the morning we were awakened by birds' songs. We could hear also cries of pheasants.

After breakfast we inspected the city. We overlooked the city from the Ulmildae Pavilion, a historic remain on Moran Hill, and wondered if it was Pyongyang which had been reduced to ashes in the Korean war.

Modern tall buildings stood in rows among trees.

According to a guide, Pyongyang had 400,000 population during the war and the US air force dropped over 428,000 bombs or more than one per head of the population.

Near the Ulmildae Pavilion the famous Chollima Statue soared high into the sky. At the speed of this legendary flying horse the streets of the city had been built.

There was a large stadium at the foot of the hill where the new generation of the Chollima age were performing a splendid mass gymnastic display.

Streets were well laid out. They were lined with 7-8 or over 10-storied apartment houses whose first floors were used as stores for daily necessities and foodstuffs, and se-

Working people visit the old home at Mangyongdae where the great leader was born and spent his childhood, cultivating a great revolutionary ambition



cond floors and above were apartments.

Streets were perfectly clean and no goods advertisements were to be seen. They were scores of metres wide and lined with willows and platanus. The trees planted after the war added to the beauty of the city. There were so many parks and greeneries in the streets that streets seemed to be in parks.

There was no pollution at all, because factories were dispersed. I think that is politics for people.

The Holy Revolutionary Place, Mangyongdae in Spring

On April 13 I visited Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born.

Mangyongdae was a real park and attracted many people every day.

It was not a mere scenic spot or place of historical interest. People came to learn the history of national liberation struggle and the revolutionary history.

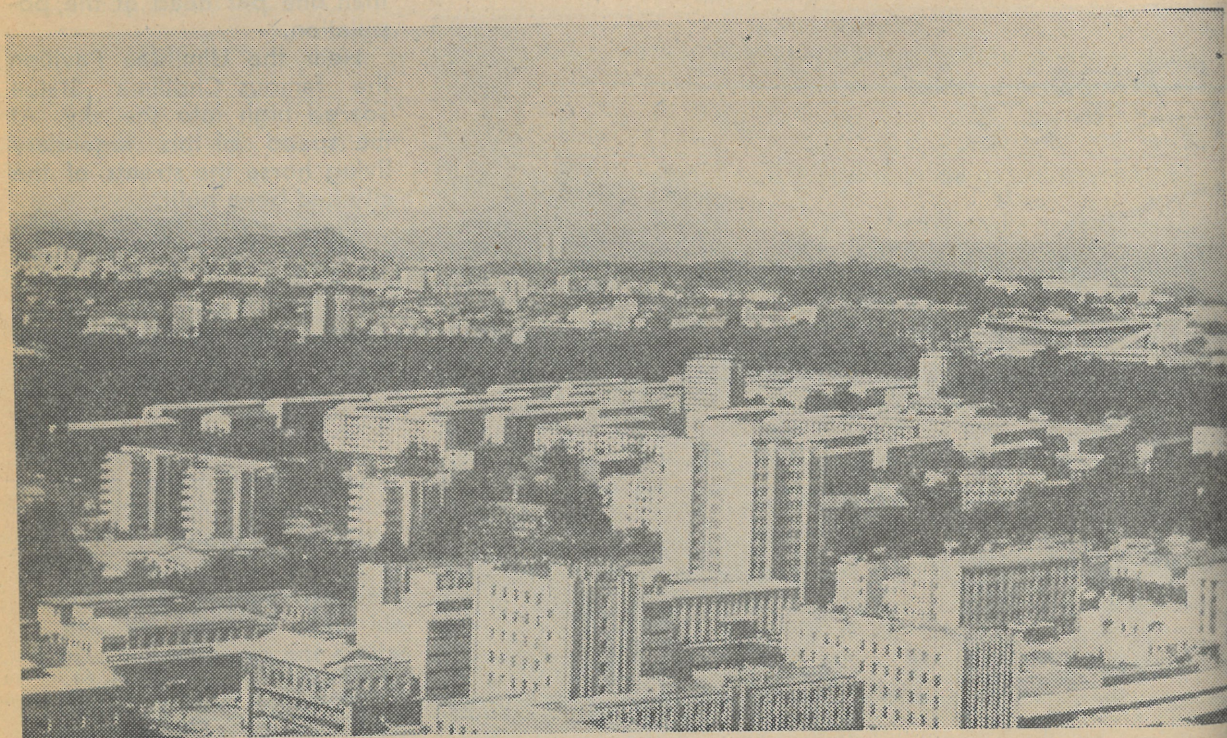
By so doing they understand the Juche idea more deeply, work harder for socialist construction and gain confidence of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung's is a revolutionary family. His great grandfather fought heroically in the van of struggle to beat back the American aggressors; his grandfather was a hard-working peasant; his father was a patriot whose life was short yet glorious. President Kim Il Sung was born of such a family and became the great revolutionary leader.

On Mangyong Hill there are a pavilion from which people can look down at the Taedong-gang River, a site where President Kim Il Sung played wrestling with his friends in his childhood, a place where he received patriotic education from his father and other historic places.

Some 2 km away from Mangyongdae there are the parental home of his mother, Kang Ban Sok, and the Changdok School which he attended in his childhood. The school was a private school established by father of his mother. The desk used by him in his school

Pyongyang reduced to heaps of cinders by the indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialists finds itself in parks now



days was decorated with flowers, which deeply impressed visitors.

I could see clearly that the history of the DPRK began at the old house at Mangyongdae, the house of his mother's birth and the Changdok School.

This historic school with a fine tradition has now modern buildings for primary and middle school children. The school rang with reading sound. Peach and golden bell were in full blossom around the school. Spring was beautiful and balmy,

Effective Education of Youth and Children for Development of the Republic

On the evening of April 13 I visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. It was a real graceful palace. The palace including the 13-storeyed tower building has over 500 halls and rooms and a theatre and a gymnasium.

It was really a wonderful palace for school children. Such fine palaces for children were to be found everywhere in the Republic.

In the Republic I was strongly impressed by the fact that great efforts are directed to the education of children and they were full of life and vigor.

Unlike Japanese counterparts, the youth and children of the Republic were energetic, cheerful and healthy.

The basic policy of education advanced by President Kim Il Sung is to equip them with rich knowledge, virtue and strong body. In other words, it is to firmly arm them with the Juche idea and knowledge and technique and train them to be men of strong will and sound body.

The 11-year compulsory education of the Republic is the best one in the world.

The state gives free compulsory education and higher education at its expense and parents do not pay a single penny for education.

Besides regular education, children get

aesthetic education at schools or their palaces after school.

I had not enough time and could not inspect all of 500 or more halls and rooms. But they were all well equipped so as to fully develop children's talents and acquire technique.

Instructors were assigned to every hall or room and instruction was free.

President Kim Il Sung sees that school boys and girls can play more than one musical instrument and acquire one or more techniques.

Education is progressing successfully in the Republic under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the common concern of the Party, government and the people.

Unity of the Leader and People Produces Great Strength

April 15 is the birthday of President Kim Il Sung. On April 14 the streets seemed to be in a festive atmosphere.

I asked if there was any celebration but I was told that there was nothing special. President Kim Il Sung said that his birthday should not be celebrated as a state function but they only make holiday.

That day I inspected the site of the Potong River improvement project carried out immediately after the liberation. A big monument stood on a hill near the site. Before the liberation both sides of the river were slums.

The river was an ordinary one as its name says. But in the rainy season it flooded every year and carried off many lives.

President Kim Il Sung proposed the river improvement project to save people from such calamity. The river did not drain well, causing floods, and he saw to change its flow by cutting through a stony hill.

The project started in 1946. At that time they had no construction machines but they splendidly completed the project in 55 days only with shovels and picks.

Here I learned that if all people unite closely around their great leader they can display formidable strength.



Study group members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace learning to drive a tractor

The Potong River banks have now turned into a beautiful park with a thick growth of trees.

Agriculture Is Mainstay of the Republic

On the morning of April 15 I visited the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and saw splendid results of socialist construction in the Republic.

I was struck with admiration at the fact that they attach great importance to agriculture for self-sufficiency in food while rapidly developing industry.

Japan has a fatal defect in fuel and food problems. She depends upon foreign countries for them. This weakness was revealed fully during the fuel crisis.

Needless to say, the food crisis would be much more serious than the fuel crisis.

In this respect the Republic follows an ideal policy as the country of Juche.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung said that rice is socialism.

I deeply realized the importance of these words. No country can be truly independent without self-sufficiency in food.

The Republic will hit the Second Seven-Year Plan target of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule.

This means a victory of the scientific Juche farming methods worked out by President Kim Il Sung which took into account Korean weather, soil and crops.

President Kim Il Sung Receives Us

President Kim Il Sung received our delegation on the afternoon of April 17.

He led to brilliant victory the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the Fatherland Liberation War and is now giving unending on-the-

spot guidance in the work of all branches of the national economy including industry and agriculture for socialist construction. He is not only the boundlessly respected leader of the Korean people but also the leader of the world who has a great influence on the third-world countries, the non-aligned countries.

Despite the claims of a busy life President Kim Il Sung received us.

He warmly greeted us. He came out to the porch and heartily shook hands with us one by one.

He spoke to us about the fundamental principle of the labour movement and a number of international and domestic issues. We learned much from what he said. He appreciated our work above our deserve.

We were deeply moved by his heart-warming words.

On our behalf Iwai Akira, head of our delegation, sincerely wished him a long life in good health for the victory of the Korean revolution.

After reception he came out again to the porch, shook hands with us one by one and saw us off.

President Kim Il Sung, Head of State, treated us so kindly. This is enough to show why he is adored by all Korean people as "our respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung."

President Kim Il Sung started his revolution-

ary activities in his early years and became the leader of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and, through an arduous struggle, liberated the Korean people and their territory from the Japanese imperialist colonial yoke. Then he repulsed US aggression and made the DPRK as strong as we see today. He is a great revolutionary, strategist and outstanding statesman. He is now devoting himself to socialist construction with a bright prospect.

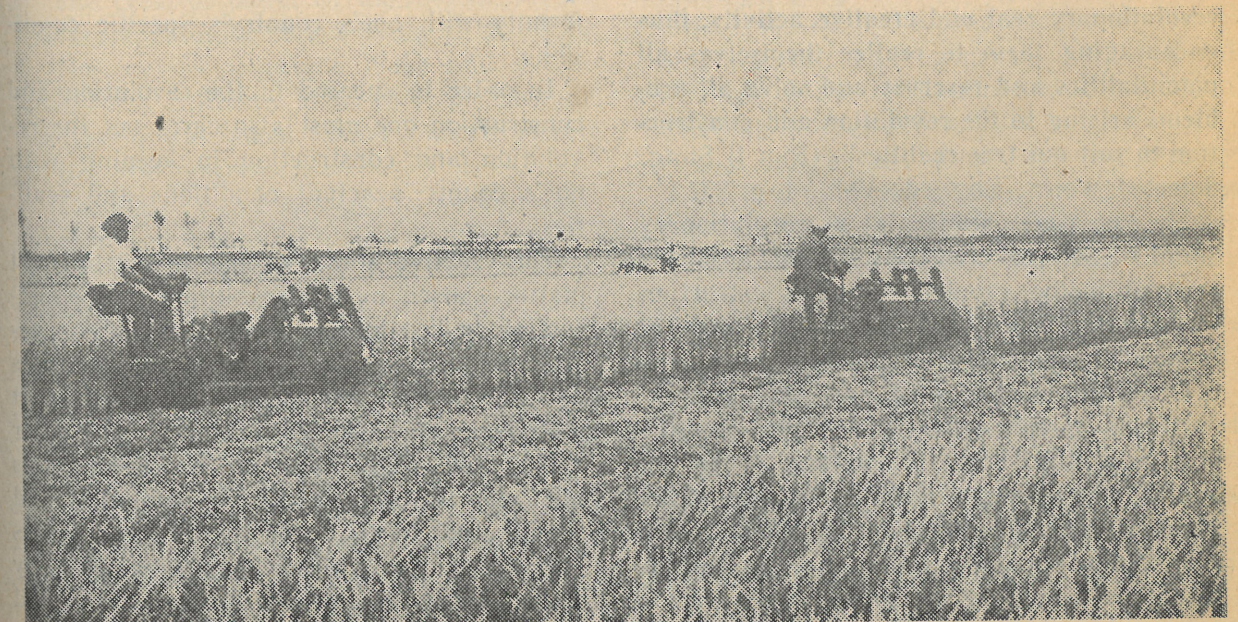
He is a statesman working for the people and living among them.

In the DPRK people are rallied closely around President Kim Il Sung.

Under the subtitles "New Grand Seven-Year Plan" and "Institution of the Socialist Labour Law and the National Economy Institute for the People," Sakurai Toshio wrote about the brilliant achievements made by our people in the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its bright prospect.

He also detailed the justness of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the subtitles "Korea Should Enter into the International Arena under One State Name after the Institution of the Confederation" and "Oppose the Permanent Split of Korea. Reunification Is Favourable to World Peace".

Rice harvest is in full swing





On the Juche Idea (8)

Substance of Establishment of Juche

In our previous issue we dealt with the independent stand to be maintained to establish Juche.

Here we treat the creative stand one must take for the establishment of Juche.

In order to establish Juche one must adopt a right method of the revolution and construction as well as a correct stand.

The creative stand is an absolutely scientific method one must apply in the revolution and construction. Only when they hold fast to the creative stand can each country's party and masses of people establish Juche and succeed in the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party has always been able to win victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to realize themselves all potentialities and reserves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities". (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 257.)

The creative stand is a revolutionary stand of solving creatively all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by enlisting inexhaustible strength and talents of the popular masses. In other words, it is a stand of solving all problems concerning one's destiny with one's own creative power and wisdom in conformity to the actual conditions of one's country. This stand is a method to give full play to the role of the popular masses, the masters, in transforming nature and society.

The creative stand means observing two principles of solving all the matters of revolution and construction by enlisting the strength of popular masses and in keeping with the specific conditions of one's country.

What one should rely on is a problem of principle in the revolution and construction.

The creative stand is that of pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, believing in the strength of the popular masses, the decisive factor in the revolution and construction, and giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity. This stand therefore asks one to intensify the work with people, political work to make the masses of people display their inexhaustible strength and wisdom, and give it top priority.

The creative stand is also that of carrying out the revolution and construction in conformity with one's country's specific conditions.

In order to succeed in the revolution and construction one must also carry out the revolution and construction in keeping with one's country's actual conditions and realities.

The creative stand is that of settling all matters posed by the revolution and construction in keeping with one's country's specific conditions and national peculiarities and not out of one's subjective desire. It therefore requires one not to be particular about ready-made formulae or propositions but solve all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the realities of one's country. This does not mean to deny the universal principles of the revolution and

ignore and not apply foreign experiences. Adhering to the creative stand means to observe the universal principles of the revolution and creatively apply them to one's country's specific realities. It means to apply only foreign experiences good for one's country, and, in that case, to introduce them not whole but modify them to suit one's country's realities.

In order to establish Juche, first, one must adhere to the creative stand of solving everything by relying on the strength of the popular masses. Only then can one vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction by mobilizing all potentialities and possibilities of one's country.

Mobilization and utilization of all potentialities and possibilities of one's country is an absolute must for establishing Juche.

If one is to carry out the revolution and construction of one's country by one's own efforts without dependence on others, one should follow the principle of mobilizing the strength of one's people and the reserves of one's country.

It is the most revolutionary way of solving this problem successfully to rely on the masses and mobilize the broad masses.

The creative power of the masses of people is the main factor in solving all problems.

The masses of people make and operate machines, cultivate land and do farming, and know well about their country's potentialities and reserves.

Therefore, by arousing the revolutionary ardour and creativity of the popular masses can one mobilize all possibilities and potentialities for the revolution and construction and carry out one's country's revolution by one's own efforts.

Second, only when one adheres to the creative stand of solving all problems to fit in with the actual conditions of one's country can one lead the revolution and construction along the road of victory without any deviations.

In order to conduct one's country's revolu-

tion and construction in a scientific way one must base oneself on the specific realities of one's country. The revolution and construction are a work of the popular masses, the masters of the revolution and construction, to remake and transform nature and society. If one is to succeed in the revolution and construction, therefore, one must not only organize and mobilize the strength of the popular masses but also know and act on the laws of development of nature and society to be remade and transformed.

To get a good result in education, one must know well the peculiarities of people to be educated: to win a battle, one must fully understand the enemy's situation. Success in the revolution and construction depends on subjective factors. Though, when one carries out the revolution and construction to suit the peculiarities of objects can one succeed in them without any deviations.

Adhering to the creative stand of settling all problems in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country is the rightest way to meet the requirement of the laws of the revolution and construction.

Only when one settles all problems to suit one's people's desire and demand and one's country's geographical circumstances, historical peculiarity, socio-economic conditions and scientific and technical levels can one succeed in the revolution and construction, avoiding failings and ordeals.

The independent stand and the creative stand have different aspects and at the same time they are integrate. They are closely linked with each other, expressing the attitude of master towards the revolution.

The independent stand is prerequisite to the creative stand; the creative stand firmly guarantees the independent stand.

In order to firmly establish Juche and succeed in the revolution and construction, therefore, one should adhere to both stands. Here lies the firm guarantee to thoroughly establish Juche and successfully carry out the revolution and construction.



LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION

The Commander Is a Son of the People, Too

It was one day early in March, 1933.

General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and brilliant commander of the anti-Japanese struggle, was marching at the head of his unit. He ordered the unit to halt and rest in front of a peasant's house near Liangshui-chuantzu, on the Tuman-gang River. The village is in Wangching, China, facing On-song, North Hamgyong Province, Korea, on the other side of the River Tuman-gang.

The guerrillas knocked at the door of the peasant's house several times, but no one answered.

To tell the truth, there were an old couple and their children in the house, who had mistaken the guerrillas in the courtyard for Jap soldiers or policemen coming round to abuse, whip, plunder or levy. So they hid in fear.

The men did not enter the house but turned back. The old couple, wondering how come, looked out through a hole in the papered window. At this moment they were surprised at the sight of an unexpected scene.

In spite of the biting cold, a young man who seemed a commander, took off his great-coat and put it over a wounded man, and said to his men: "We can keep warm by doing some exercise. It's better than sitting about doing nothing." Then he picked up an axe under the house's frontal earthen bank and chopped the wood piled up in the courtyard. Now the guerrillas came up and said they would chop the woods. However, General asked them to arrange the chopped firewood, and went on chopping.

All the guerrillas followed suit; some cleared the snow and swept the yard, others piled up sheaves of straw and firewood, while others still fetched wood and water to start cooking.

The man and his wife were shaken rigid. They never saw such soldiers. While resting,

they did not use a single straw to sit on or get up on the earthen bank.

"They don't look like Jap soldiers."

"I wonder who they are.... I've never seen such troops. Surely they can't be Japs!"

The old couple talked, and as they talked, their fears gave way to smiles. It flashed upon them that these people must be the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army founded by General Kim Il Sung. So they opened the door and went outside.

They were quite at a loss what to do.

The old man went straightway over to General Kim Il Sung who was chopping firewood, and invited him to come in.

Declining his offer with thanks, the General gave him a cigarette and asked kindly about his household.

Leaving the place after resting, the General gave the old man some money and was deeply concerned about his poor life.

Just at that moment when the unit was about to leave, the old man learned that it was General Kim Il Sung, respected by all the people as the sun of the nation, who had chopped firewood and taken such care of his family.

The old man was so sorry that he did not know what to do with himself.

The old man grasped the General's hand in both his own and said with tears in his eyes, "You are a great man, and you the Commander, chopped our firewood...."

The General smiled with his hand in the old man's and said kindly:

"The commander is a son of the people, too. There is no reason why I shouldn't do what others do!"

The old man could not believe that General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the whole nation, could be a son of the people. He was moved by the profound meaning of the words.

Performers of Exploits

Polyethylene and Orlon factories of the Youth Chemical Complex were completed and became able to start production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our synthetic fibre and plastics production bases will be enlarged and, meanwhile, the new Orlon factory will be completed at an early date and new plastics factories built. Thus, the output of synthetic fibres and plastics will show considerable growth. More small and medium-size chemical factories will be built to turn out various chemical products in quantity for light industry."

Last February the great leader visited the complex and looked round the polyethylene and Orlon factories nearing completion and instructed to finish quickly the project to start production.

Looking at many rising giant factories, he expressed great satisfaction over the fact that a new big chemical industrial district had appeared in our country, and said the complex should be kept well as it is a valuable property of the country.

The constructors made up their mind to carry out his on-the-spot teaching unconditionally and thoroughly.

Work sites were full of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as when the vinalon factory was built.

The workers of the 31st Chemical Factory Construction Enterprise and the First Chemical Factory Equipment Assembling Enterprise, who had distinguished themselves in many construction projects of chemical bases as "hero-builders" and "master constructors," took part in the project. They greatly contributed to the early completion of the factories.

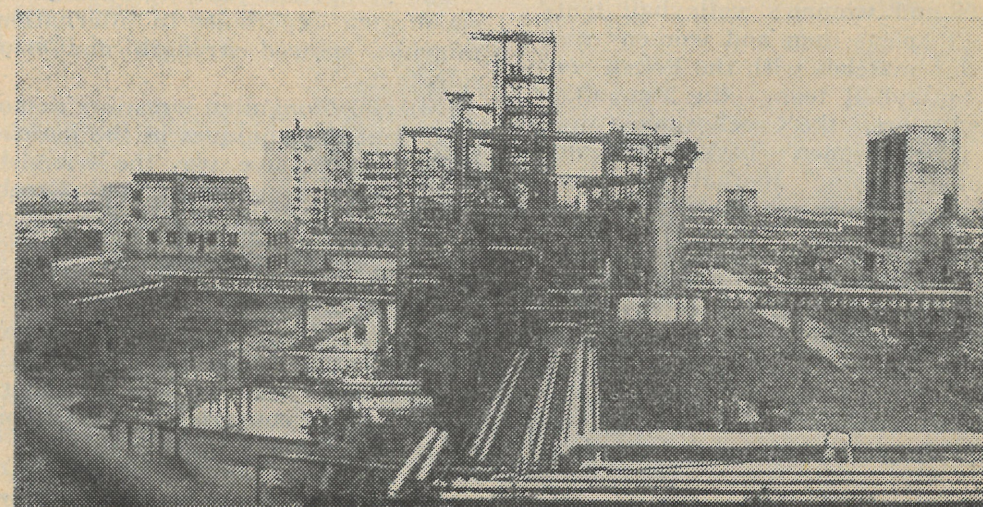
Through the speed campaign the workers of the pipe shop of the said construction enterprise increased the piping speed 6 to 7 times, while ensuring quality.

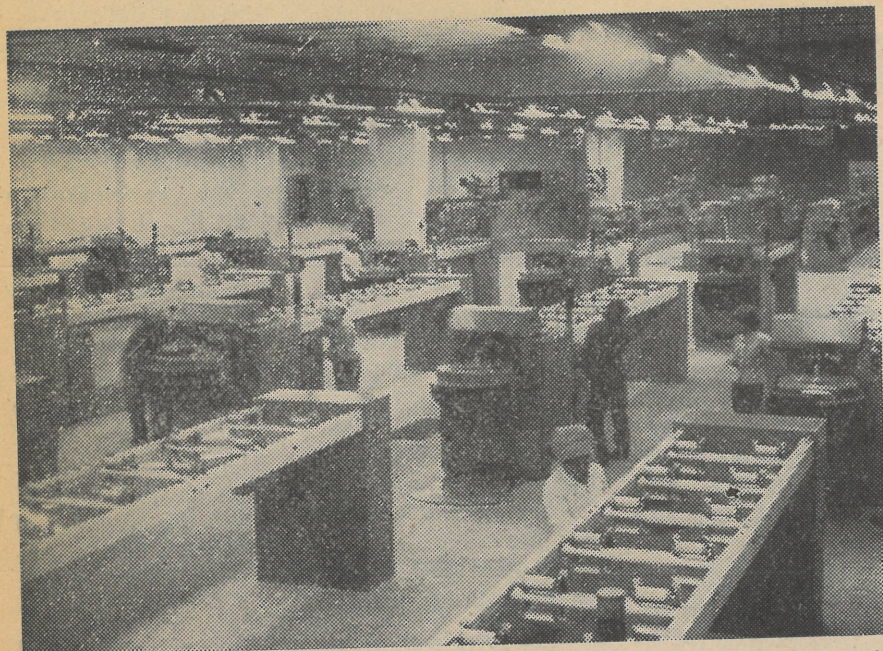
Thus the polyethylene factory completed the trial run of machines and started trial operation of all production systems.

Innovations were wrought also in the Orlon factory construction.

Workers of the equipment assembling enterprise solved collectively complex problems arising in assembling the Orlon factory equipment. They introduced special welding method and made many technical innovations, and thus finished the equipment assemblage two months ahead of the time set.

The newly-built Orlon factory





Workers step up equipment assembly at the fibre shop of the Orlon factory

The workers and technicians of the spinning shop of the Orlon factory and the scientists sent there made the trial run of 50 machines including spinning, yarn-twisting, washing and drying machines.

The Orlon factory will soon make its overall test run.

The workers of the complex are now faithfully carrying out the great leader's on-the-spot teaching on raising their technical level and managing their factories well.

In the near future the factories will mass-produce polyethylene and Orlon for our people.

Friendship Games

Various international games were played in our country recently.

Besides the international calisthenic contests and women's volleyball matches our sports men and women had friendship matches with the Polish women's volleyball team, the Mongolian judo wrestlers, the Czechoslovak national youth women's basketball team, the Polish "Motor" football team and the Chinese young gymnasts.

In these matches which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, our players and the foreign contestants gave full play to their high sports skills acquired through day-to-day training. In the game with the Polish women's volleyball team our girls made a good showing by drop shooting and half drop

shooting by quick pass of ball, screening, etc., calling forth a storm of applause.

The Mongolian judo wrestlers, masters of rich experience in international matches, showed strength and strong spirit.

Our and Mongolian wrestlers demonstrated high techniques in the matches.

Very impressive was the friendship game between our team and Czechoslovak national youth women's basketball team. Our girls played splendidly the game combining speed, lay-up and long shot properly.

All these friendship matches greatly contributed to strengthening friendship and solidarity with peoples and sportsmen of other countries and developing sports technique.

Note



Optimism of Coal Miners

As a composer I often have opportunity to appreciate the song written by me.

Televiewing recently the national art festival of workers, I heard again the song "We'll Glorify the Name of Coal Miner."

Hearing the song, I recalled what had happened when I had been writing the song.

When I made up my mind to write a song of coal miners thinking of the coal front paving the way for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and received its words, I was captivated by poetic expressions and optimism.

But when I sat at the piano a good music did not come to my head.

I read again the words given by the poet in my creative room and played various tunes on the piano. But optimistic tunes fully expressing the thinking and feeling of coal miners, which I was after, did not come to my mind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The writers and artists should know that the genuine creator of great art is always the people. No excellent work of art fails to command the people's love, and if a work of art does not enjoy the people's understanding and appreciation, it cannot be an excellent one."

I started for a coal mine, taking to heart this teaching of the great leader.

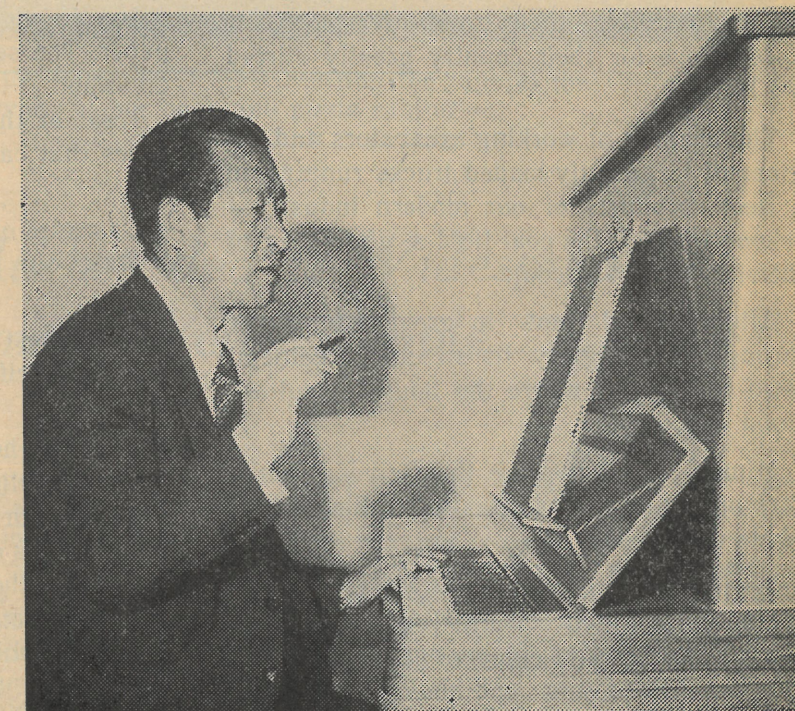
When I arrived there a moving scene which I had never thought of spread before my eyes.

A big blast of 1,300,000 tons of coal deposits had started. Columns of coal went up into the sky, explosions shook the earth and mountains of coal appeared instantly. The opencut mine reminded me of a scene of battle.

An official of the mine said to me:

"Even people of long experience in blast

Composer Mo Yong Il



take one year to do such a big blast. But our young miners took only two months."

When explosions died down and clouds of dust disappeared miners climbed mountains of coal and cried cheers.

I was deeply impressed by the young miners' intense loyalty.

Suddenly drum and gong beats came and a group of young colliers appeared.

They danced, singing the song of rich harvest.

I asked one of them why they liked the song. He said: "Why not? Look at the mountains of coal. We cannot say there is a rich harvest only in the fields, you see. There is a rich harvest in the coal fields too. We say those mountains are a rich harvest of coal which leads to the eternal prosperity of the country. The mountains give us songs."

His answer full of joy and optimism gave me a strong inspiration.

Rich harvest of coal arousing in the coal cutters optimism, their great joy and their ardent love for their country greatly stirred my heart.

The buzzing of working excavators and engines of large fully-loaded trucks running in a fleet—products of our modern industry—echoed through the coal field as if singing of the rich harvest of coal.

After dusk I went in great excitement through the brightly lit streets of colliers' town to the hill where the house of culture stood.

Miners were amusing themselves in the park on the edge of a stream in which bright lights reflected.

My heart was gladdened by the revolutionary optimism-filled cultural life of colliers as real masters and enjoyers of socialist culture, accordion solo and *changsae* solo, particularly by *piri* duet "Pride of Colliers"

vividly depicting the pride and joy of colliers doing a fruitful work for the prosperity of their socialist land.

Their beautiful, noble and optimistic spiritual world came into my music world.

Explosions rocking the earth and heaven, high mountains of coal, loud cheers of colliers full of joy and optimism looking at the mountains, colliers singing and dancing for joy over a rich harvest of coal and impressive *piri* sound—these were the very optimism of coal cutters which I had been after.

These were just what arouse in colliers ardent love for their prosperous country liberated by the great leader and optimism and give them inexhaustible strength.

Colliers see the great progress of the revolution in the coal dug by them and they are well aware that they cut coal to work powerful industrial bases and brightly light the streets. Their optimism is based on such consciousness and ardent love for their socialist fatherland.

In stirring excitement I wrote the music on paper. The seething reality was a mother of creation.

I sat at the piano and began to play the tunes that came to my head:

Cascades of black gold give joy
Make our paradisiac land prosper

At the post assigned by the leader
We'll glorify the name of colliers.

This was how the song full of ardent love for the socialist land, the song of colliers digging coal for the eternal prosperity of the country, was created.

Hearing the song, I thought of our coal cutters hewing black gold for the prosperity of our paradisiac land, full of optimism.

Mo Yong Il



President of the Republic of Malta cutting the tape at the opening ceremony of our book and photo exhibition

Great Juche Idea Is Widespread among World People

The great Juche idea has become the thought of the times and the DPRK's book and photo exhibitions are held in succession in many countries.

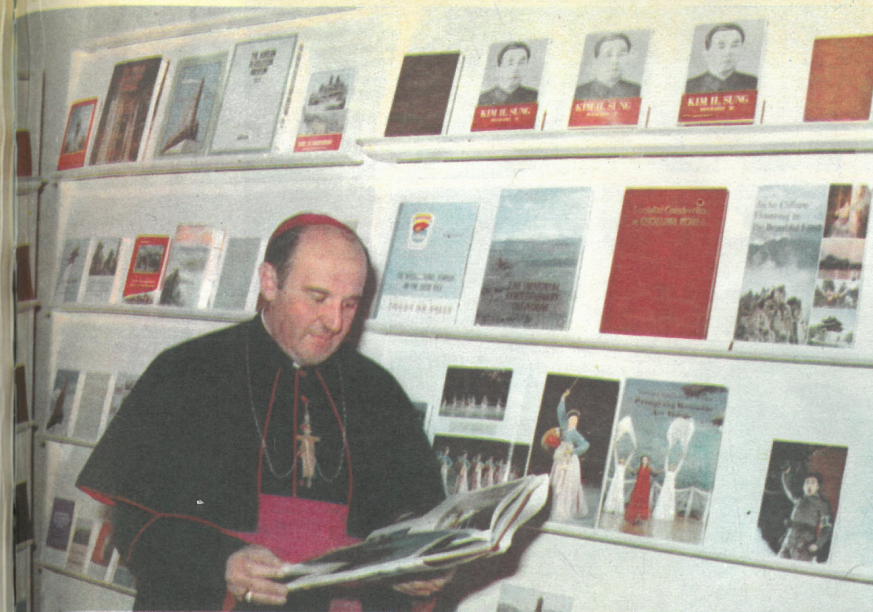
They display immortal classics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung containing the Juche idea and other books, pictorials, photos, handiworks and industrial art objects.

Many heads of state and people of all strata

who see our exhibitions express their admiration, saying: "President Kim Il Sung shows mankind its way like the sun with his immortal Juche idea" and "The success and experience of Korea serve all nations building a new society as a priceless model." And they extend firm solidarity to our people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.



Danish people respectfully placing a flower basket before a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung



A catholic archbishop of Malta seeing our picture-book



Iceland people looking round the exhibition



Swedish people looking round the exhibition of the great leader's works

Gambian people see our industrial art objects





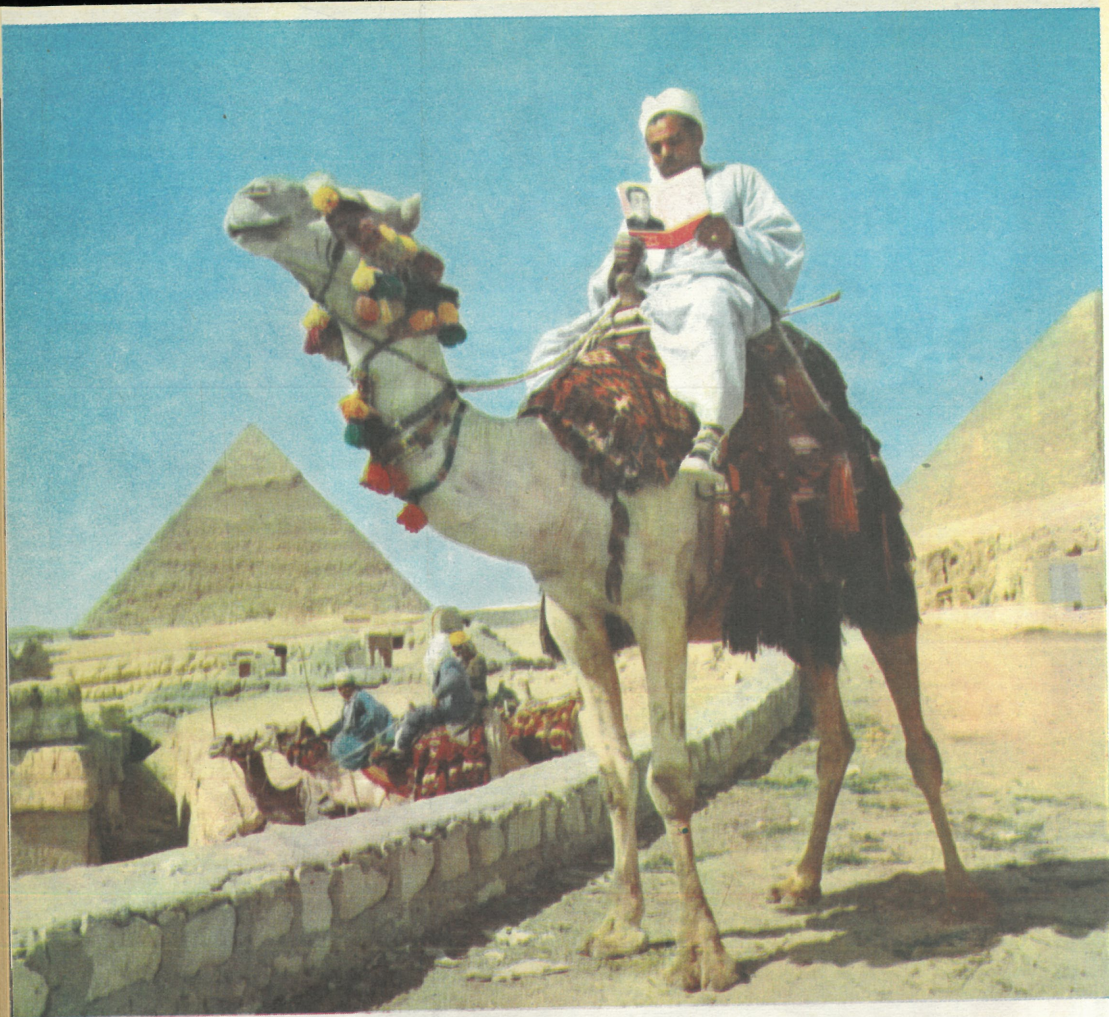
A Norwegian doctor keeps a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung respectfully hung on the wall of his home

Part of our photo, handiwork and industrial art object exhibition held in Finland



Danish working people see our publications





An Egyptian peasant and longshoremen of Malta reading the biography of Kim Il Sung



Finnish women seeing our picture-book

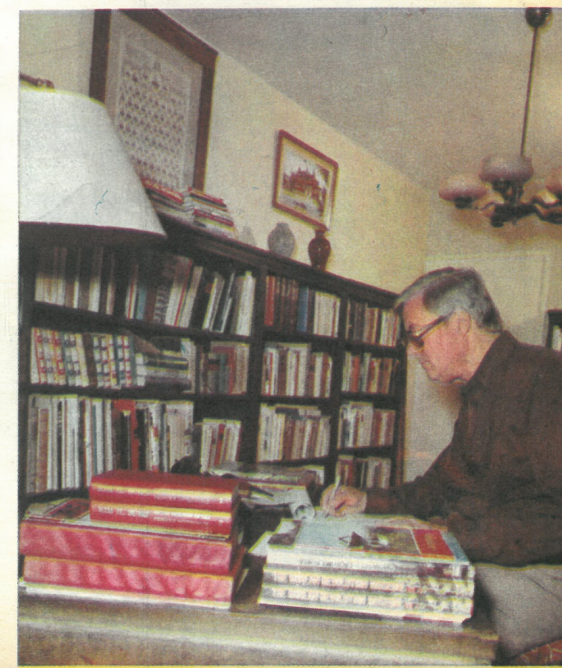


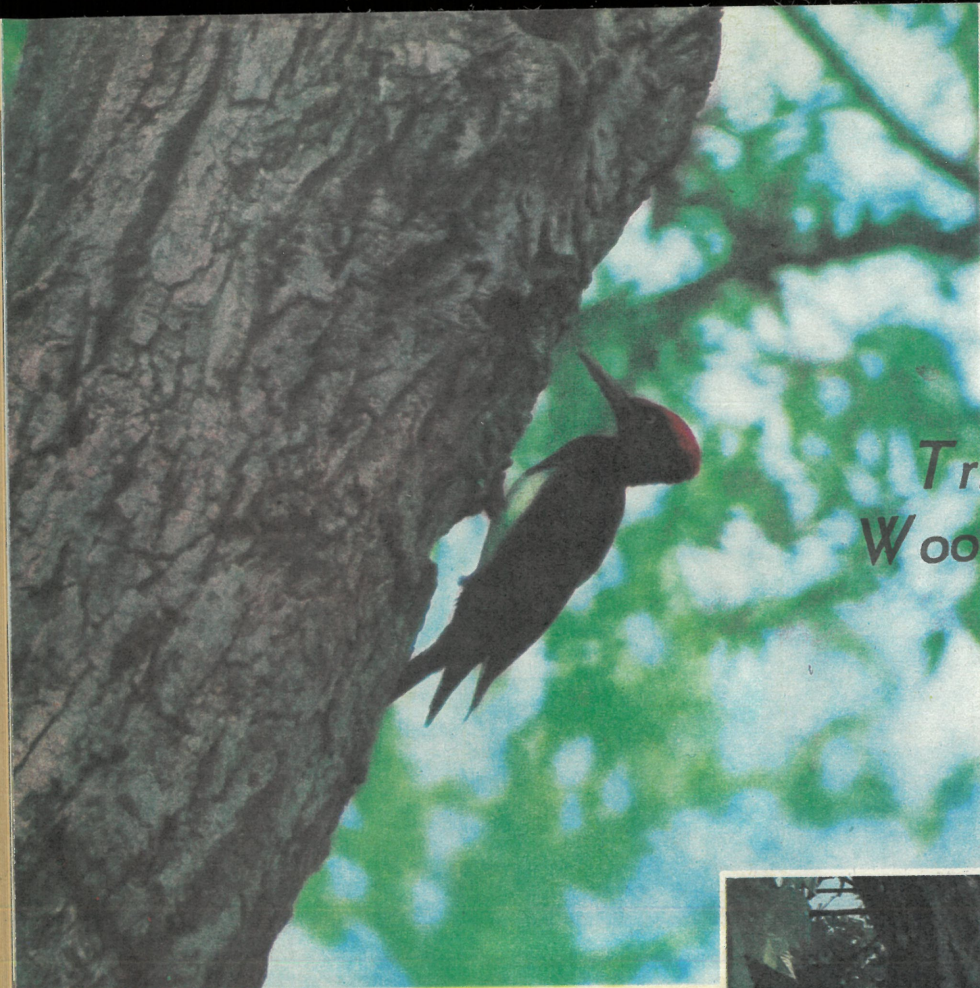
Cairo citizens seeing our publications in front of the exhibition

Danish construction workers inspecting our exhibits



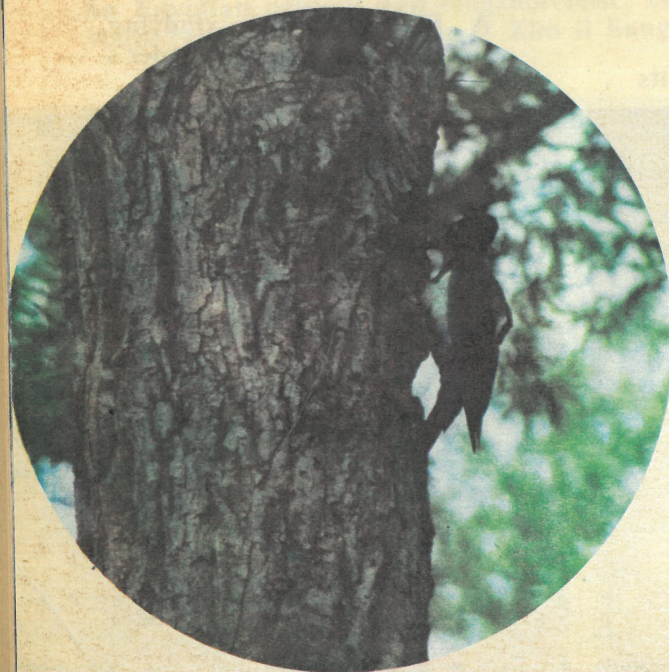
A Finnish writer studying deeply the great leader's works at home





Tristram's Woodpecker

The male



The female



A nesting hole of Tristram's woodpecker

Tristram's Woodpecker and Its Protection

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When the mountains are densely wooded they look beautiful and can prevent natural disasters such as landslides and floods; and they will be inhabited by many beasts and birds like roe-deer and pheasants."

According to his instruction, we have planted and protected trees to beautify and enrich our land and protect and propagate animals and plants. As a result, the population of rare or beneficial animals including Tristram's woodpecker increase and spread widely every year.

We introduce Tristram's woodpecker here.

Ecological Features of Tristram's Woodpecker

Tristram's woodpecker is the biggest of the woodpeckers. It is much bigger than other woodpeckers, its breast, abdomen, waist and wing end are white and other parts of the body are black. The male has the glowing-red crest. So one can easily distinguish it. The bird cries queerly "kulrak, kulrak" in morning and evening. Hence the name of "kulrak-sae (kulrak bird)" in Korean.

Like other kinds of woodpeckers, it preys on harmful tree insects, wood borers in particular. According to our knowledge, it feeds on more than 30 kinds of wood borers including *Mallambyx radae*, a 6 or 7 cm-long parasite on chestnut tree.

It starts to lay eggs earlier than other birds, from early April or mid-April. Eggs

are laid in nesting cavities made in the old dry wood of broad-leaved trees such as chestnut, zelkova, poplar, etc. A female lays 3 or 4 eggs.

The nesting cavity is 10 to 13 cm across and 40 to 50 cm deep. A pair of Tristram's woodpeckers excavate such a cavity in one or three days. The egg averages 34.4×28 mm in size and 13.49 g in weight. The eggs are laid once a year. The bird changes its abode and lays eggs again when its eggs are lost or it feels danger.

While brooding eggs or feeding chicks, they are often violated by broad-billed roller or by owl. These intruders usually start laying egg later than the woodpecker, but they cannot make a hole in tree for nest. So the male guards his hole against the intruders. But sometimes they are ousted by the violaters. In such a case, they make a new hole and lay eggs.

Eggs are incubated by both parents in turn for 20 to 22 days.

When chicks hatch out, their parents fly about the woods of 100-150 hectares for insects. They feed chicks with insects stored in their crop.

Chicks peep their heads out of the hole in 10 to 12 days after the hatching and chirp at the mouth of the hole in 14 to 16 days.

In 18 to 20 days they fly out of the hole and stay for 4-5 days at a place. Around this time, their parents teach them how to fly, feeding them. Chicks live with their parents for 35 to 40 days in this way and are separated from them.

Male and female live separately from au-

tumn to spring. They haunt a vast area of about 300 hectares. They live a kilometre distant or so from each other until they pair in spring.

Tristram's Woodpecker in Propagation

Tristram's woodpecker is a rare bird which is registered in the red book of the International Union of Nature Conservation as a bird on the verge of extinction.

It was in the early 1880s that ornithologists ascertained first the existence of Tristram's woodpecker in our country. They also established that the bird lived only in our country and in the Japanese Tsushima Island in South Sea of Korea. In our country it ranged only in the south of the 38th parallel where it is warm. After the August 1945 liberation our country was bisected by the 38th parallel and the southern half of our Republic became its habitat. In the northern part of the Republic it occurred only in a pair or two in the woods in the Kaesong area across which the 38th parallel ran.

Later, however, a great change took place in such a state of distribution. The bird disappeared in Tsushima and in south Korea under the occupation of the US imperialist aggressors who felled trees at random.

But in the northern half of the Republic, the birds expanded their habitat to N.L. 38°20'. Thus the northern half of the Republic became its only habitat in the world.

This is another success we attained in protecting and propagating rare wildlife on the verge of extinction according to our Juche-oriented nature conservation policy.

Ever since liberation we have protected

this bird as a natural monument. As it lived in a small number only in Kaesong area we made a scientific study of its ecological features and paid primary attention to providing it with better life environment and organized a mass movement to plant and protect trees.

As a result, its population in that local woodland had more than trebled by the end of the 1950s. Its habitat also expanded gradually, 50 to 60 km northwestwards, to woodlands southwest of Mt. Myolak, in the 1960s.

The respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to designate the new habitat as its reserve. Thus, the vast woodlands of Rinsan and Pyongsan Counties of North Hwanghae Province and Pyongchon County of South Hwanghae Province were made breeding reserves for the bird by a state decision.

The reserves cover an acreage of over 20,000 hectares. Unlike in the pre-liberation days, the reserves are now thickly covered with mixed woods of trees with oak as the dominant tree. Chestnut, zelkova, poplar, willow and other broad-leaved trees filling up valleys and mountainsides remind one of a jungle.

The number of Tristram's woodpeckers has steadily increased here.

This spring, too, a bird observer saw many more pairs in the reserves. And it attracted the attention of our ornithologists and many bird-lovers of the world.

Today we are striving to follow up the success already attained in the conservation of Tristram's woodpecker and keep the reserves better in a scientific and technical way. The bird will thrive in our woodlands which grow thicker and thicker.

Pak U Il



New-emerging Forces Advance under the Banner of Independence

Edwin James
President of the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification

The new-emerging forces which were formerly unknown in the history of mankind have appeared in the fierce flames of national liberation struggle.

Many countries belonging to the new-emerging forces are, today, heading for independence, self-support and socialism. The peoples of the new-emerging forces who had suffered from unbearable exploitation and oppression by imperialism for centuries do not want the repetition of the history of calamities and sufferings which was forced upon them by capitalism.

It is an inexorable torrent of history that the peoples of the new-emerging forces forge ahead to build a new life, a new society under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The peoples of the new-emerging countries who aspire after independence, self-support and socialism express great sympathy with the immortal Juche idea created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and are seeking their way in it.

This is, first of all, because the Juche idea most correctly reflects the aspiration of the peoples for independence.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Today the Juche idea is capturing great sympathy among many people of the world. I think this is primarily because this idea conforms with the aspirations of the world's people for independence."

The Juche idea is the idea which completely conforms with such aspiration of the world people for independence and the great idea reflecting the main trend of our times in which all the peoples take the road of independence. This is why the peoples of the newly-emerging countries who take the road of independence free from centuries-old exploitation and subordination express their

absolute sympathy with the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is also arousing great response among the peoples of the new-emerging forces because it indicates the most correct road of the people's struggle for independence.

The Juche idea is the great idea showing the peoples of the newly-emerging countries the road ahead of the struggle for building an independent and creative life, because it correctly reflects the requirements of the present era.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung indicated the correct way for the peoples of the newly independent countries to establish the progressive social system in accordance with their aspirations for independence and to become independent and self-supporting.

One of the important tasks of the new-emerging forces is also to build an independent national economy and national culture.

The struggle of the newly-emerging countries for economic independence is a sacred struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve social progress and a great struggle to cut the last life line of imperialism.

In order to overcome the present economic crisis, it is necessary for the newly-emerging countries to thoroughly liquidate the aftermath of colonialism, resolutely oppose the economic subjugation and plunder by the imperialists and build an independent national economy.

Without achieving progress in the struggle for economic independence it is impossible to consolidate political independence.

The people who won independence should believe in their own strength and have an attitude as masters and determination to build their economy with their natural re-

sources and their labour, so that they can lay a solid material foundation for the building of a rich powerful independent and sovereign state.

Along with the building of the independent national economy, the building of national culture is also a highly important task of the new-emerging forces set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In order to build national culture, it is necessary to establish the popular, democratic educational system to enlighten the broad sections of the popular masses and train national cadres, check the cultural infiltration of imperialism and struggle against all sorts of reactionary culture and to develop a new progressive and popular national culture. Only by doing so, it is possible to consolidate national independence and build an independent and creative life.

In this way the Juche idea brightly lights the road ahead of struggle of the popular masses to free themselves from all manner of subordination and become true masters of their own destiny and lead an independent and creative life. This is another reason why the Juche idea is capturing great sympathy and support among the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

Today a great change is taking place in the ideological life of the popular masses in the newly-emerging countries. They are stri-

ving to get rid of the fetters of the outmoded idea left behind by the old society and are giving full play to the spirit of national independence and are aware of being the master of revolution and construction.

With the establishment of independent stand in ideology, the ideological viewpoint that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny is being established among the broad popular masses, and they are full of pulsating and vibrating, militant and revolutionary trait of life.

In order to strengthen the might of the new-emerging forces, it is necessary to strengthen the internal forces of each country of the new-emerging forces as well as to cement the unity and cooperation among these countries in every way.

Today the newly-emerging countries are resolutely fighting against the aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism and for the political unity and the development of the economic and technical cooperative relations and for the establishment of a new international order based on independence.

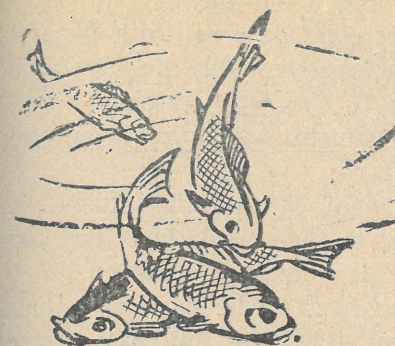
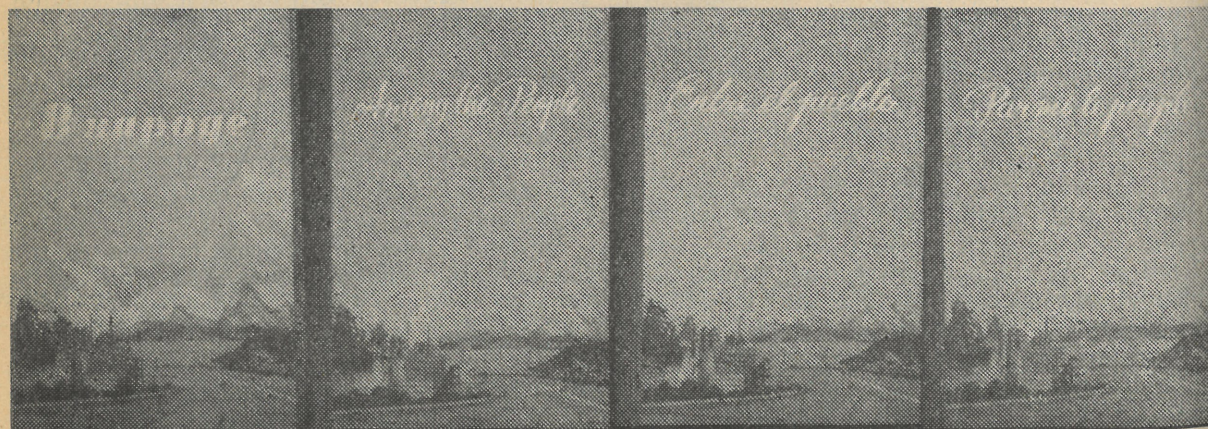
Invincible is the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples of the new-emerging forces who advance vigorously under the banner of independence.

"Among the People" Published in Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House issued "Among the People" showing the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's lofty virtue in English, Russian, French and Spanish (in

octavo).

This book contains some of moving stories of his love for people and his noble virtue during the construction of a new country.



True Scientist

—Story about Labour Hero Kwon Sun Ok, Chief of Fish Culture Institute at Wonsan Fisheries College—

On October 19, 1976 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited a fish farm in the West Sea area of our country, where he received a report from functionaries concerned that our scientists had succeeded in artificially spawning and breeding sea fish after their long efforts. He was quite delighted with it and said over and over again that they had done a great thing. And he told them to express thanks in his name to the scientists who had paved the way for tideland fish culture in our country.

Labour Hero Kwon Sun Ok, chief of the fish culture institute at the Wonsan Fisheries College, is one of those faithful scientists of our Party who gladdened the great leader by bringing about a new turn in the tideland fish culture for the promotion of the people's welfare.

Long, Long Journey for Pursuit

One day in 1971 Kwon Sun Ok heard in stirring excitement that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had given a highly important task on extensively developing fish culture in the vast tideland on the west coast in the Six-Year Plan period at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held in June that year.

Well aware that in order to make our people live better the fatherly leader had the tideland reclamation started for the first time in our country and gave such a task, he made a resolve that his research group would undertake and carry out the task without fail.

In order to breed fish in the still salty tideland, they had to settle the problem of artificially spawning and rearing sea fish.

Though, they were quite a stranger to it. There were no documents or experiences available to them. So it was a hard yet honourable task of discovering a law of nature shrouded in mystery and using it to promote the people's welfare.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies is precisely the revolutionary struggle. A revolutionary, therefore, should persistently and devotedly fight for the implementation of the Party's policies."

They set to work with a will. But from the start they met with difficulties.

For success in their research they first had to know in a short time how fishes in lakes and coastal waters of our country lay and hatch eggs in different seasons and places.

To do so, they should not stay in their research room but go to lakes and sea and walk a long, long way on foot for experiment and research.

They did not hesitate. They knew well enough that they should brave difficulties to settle as soon as possible the problem of breeding fish in the tideland, a problem which the great leader was anxious to solve. They walked 28 to 32 kilometres every day during more than a month to study fishes' mode of life. In the course they experimented on thousands of fishes and discovered new mysteries of their way of life. Thus, Kwon Sun Ok at last learned how fishes lay eggs and live in the sea. Moreover, they observed how fish eggs matured and found a way to promote their maturity. In this way they succeeded in artificially producing first spawns of sea fishes and hatching them by a method unknown hitherto in the scientific world.

Braving Waves

The conquest of the fortress of science is not smooth sailing.

Their success was but an initial one in the tideland fish breeding which the great leader wanted to settle. Young fish, a product of their painstaking efforts, decreased every day.

The cause of their death was not salinity or the amount of oxygen.

They went on with experiments and learned that the cause was feed. They gave the young fish various micro-organisms mentioned in documents but they did not eat them.

This was quite unexpected. From this Kwon Sun Ok realized again the truth that they should establish Juche in research work from beginning to end.

They went again to the sea to find spawning quarters and feed.

This was also a difficult task for them. They knew nothing about them.

One day, after ebb tide Kwon Sun Ok and his men were going out along the waterway in the tideland to the sea, catching and testing micro-organisms with microscope and other implements.

Many hours went by but they were so deeply absorbed in their work that they did not know the tide coming in. When they started their way back to the shore with their implements, the tidewater already came knee-high. They hurried up a slightly high place dotted with reeds. Now none could tell what would happen to them but their resolution was firm. Even at this very juncture Kwon Sun Ok was thinking only of micro-organisms for feed.

He looked round awhile and cried: "Over there, there! Let's be there quick!"

He had caught young fishes coming with the rising tide many times and now saw little fishes coming to prey on micro-organisms carried by the tide.

He jumped into the water without hesitation. After short he came back with the sea water containing micro-organisms and demanded the microscope. Their exciting experiment went on. Kwon Sun Ok mentioned the names of micro-organisms and a man wrote them down.

The water did not come above their knees as if cowed by their strong will. Combating with the waves, they succeeded in finding feed for the young fish.

The people elected Kwon Sun Ok, a faithful scientist of the Party who did his best to implement the great leader's policy of tideland fish culture, to the Supreme People's Assembly.

To prove himself worthy of their deep trust, he is now devoting himself to scientific research work.

Mun Chang Sok

Doing Sports Activities without Notice

The Soyang Senior Middle School in Tongshin County, Chagang Province, is an ordinary school to be found everywhere in our country.

In recent years this school won 627 gold medals, 151 silver medals and two trophy cups and two trophy flags at the national sports meets of senior middle school pupils. This incites interest in this school.

Many people wonder how

this unknown school in a mountain village could achieve such marvellous results.

This school participates in almost all events of the national sports meets of senior middle school pupils held every year in our country including football, basketball, volleyball and table tennis. There is also a game called mountain climbing and march which is very good in preparing youngsters for

work and national defence in our mountainous country.

A team consists of 30-40 boys or the same number of girls in this game in which contesting teams run up, getting over obstacles, to the mountaintop and plant the red flag there. Youngsters like this game.

In this game the school has placed first in these years.

No rivals can ever match the school in the game which demands fast running and lofty team spirit.

This school won two trophy cups and many gold medals in the game.

It won many medals also in basketball, handball, field and track events and skiing.

It could attain these good results as its teachers and pupils acted upon the teaching of the great leader on popularizing sports and making them their everyday need.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Physical culture and sports should be popularized and made an everyday need of the masses of people. At school, collective physical culture and sports activities should be conducted regularly with the participation of the great majority of the students."

This school lays the main stress of physical training on

Brisk sports activities after school





Basketball players in training

Results of sports group activities are reviewed



Trophy cups and medals won by this school's pupils



once.

It holds inter-class contests quite often and matches with other nearby schools occasionally.

Through these sports activities all its pupils acquired more than one sports technique and their bodies grew stronger.

strengthening the pupils' bodies and developing their physiques harmoniously and conducts it to suit the features of senior middle school pupils fast in physical growth.

It arranges afterschool sports activities regularly.

It organizes widely various sports activities including exercises between lessons, group running, mass games and athletic meets.

It has football, basketball, volleyball, handball, table tennis, field and track event and other sports groups in which almost all pupils participate.

After school the playground is always alive with sports group members.

The school has more than 600 sports goods or apparatuses of over 70 kinds for all pupils to conduct sports at

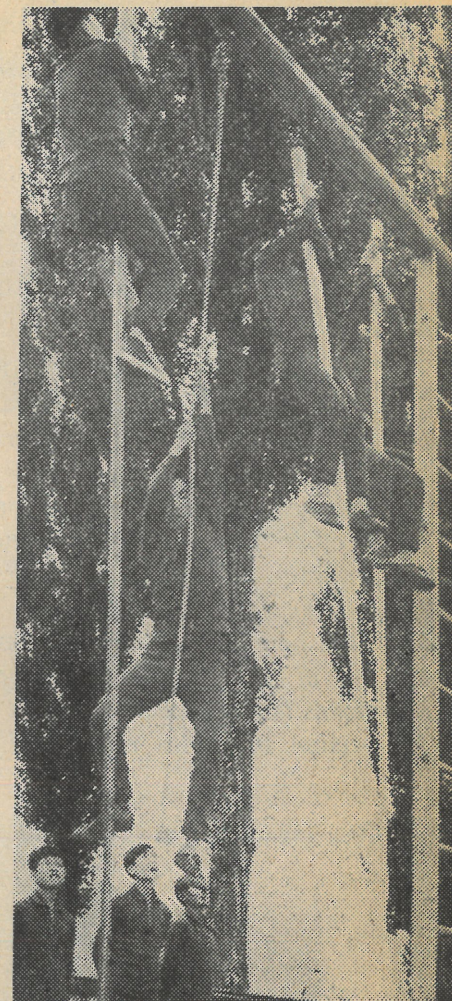
Physical training

Last year its pupils were 1-1.5 cm or 3.5 cm taller than their age standard height and 1.7 kg or 3 kg heavier than the standard weight.

Not a few graduates became sportsmen.

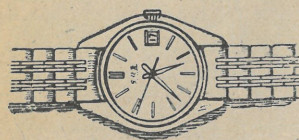
They also do well at school. Classes of top honour pupils are steadily increasing. Through art group activities they also develop their artistic talents.

With a higher goal, teachers and pupils of the school are now popularizing physical culture and sports. Thus pupils are trained into fine reserves of Juche sports.



Fighting spirit and perseverance are fostered





Wristwatch "Moranbong"

The newly-built Moranbong Wristwatch Factory is mass-producing good wristwatches. Its products of various types are very popular among our population.

The demand of our people for wristwatches and other high-quality light industrial goods is rapidly increasing as their living standards rise.

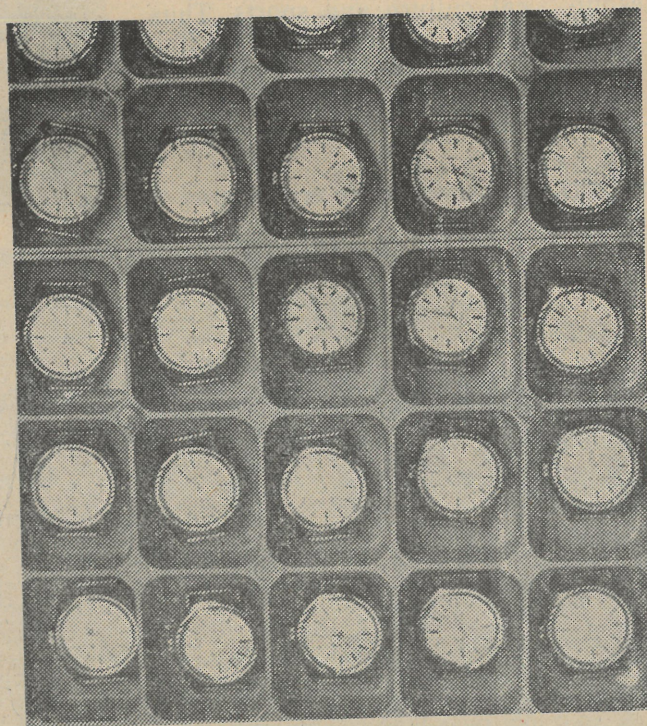
This new large factory with a yearly capacity of several hundred thousand wristwatches is fully automated and equipped with precision machines and made its trial pro-

ducts in August last year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw them and was pleased very much with them, saying that their shape and quality were good, and named them "Moranbong."

Now the workers and technicians of the factory are striving to produce more watches and improve their quality.

In the first half of this year technicians of the factory designed various types of watches and introduced some of them into production.

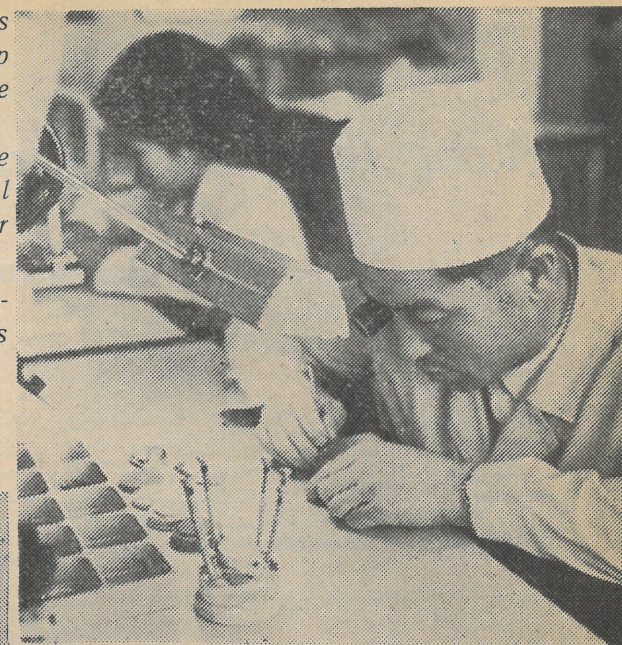


Wristwatches produced

Workers of material, case and jewel shops raised the proportion of pressing and stamp forging methods and are producing more parts of watches than needed.

Assembling workers are assembling more watches daily, steadily raising their technical level with a high sense of responsibility for their revolutionary task.

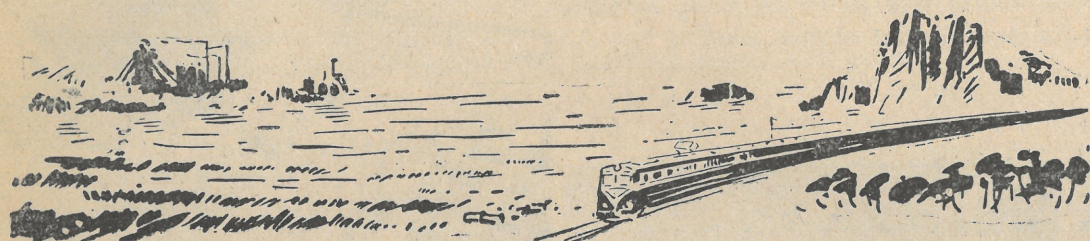
In the second quarter of this year they assembled nearly five times as many watches as in the last quarter of last year.



Part of the assembly shop

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (5)

Fruit-Producing Pukchong



Pukchong strongly impressed me as a fruit-growing county. When I arrived there orchards attracted my eyes and the autumn breeze carried the sweet smell of fruits from mountainside, hills and riverside.

Great Footmarks in Historic Village

The Ryongjon village lies on the Namdae-chon Stream about 4 km west of the Sinbukchong station. I met with a village elder on the stream bank. I accosted him with: "The village is picturesque. Do you live long here?" He replied: "I was born here. My grandsons are now pillars of the farm here. They are doing a nice bit of work to turn this place honoured with the great leader's visit into a modern socialist village good to live in...."

The old man, Chu by surname, looked healthy for his age of 80. He said he didn't need a stick as yet and helped the farm work in the busy seasons and continued: "...It seems that you are first time here. There are bigger orchards in that dale and behind this mountain. They were created by our people upon the on-the-spot instruction of the great leader...."

He boasted much about his village. I bade farewell to him at the mouth of the village and went straight to the cooperative farm office.

Chairman Li Yon of the cooperative farm management board, Labour Hero, gladly received me, saying:

"You've come at a good time. Let's go to the harbour over there in the orchard and have a chat. The breeze is invigorating there."

Though he looked on the shady side of sixty, he walked up the orchard on the slope like a lad.

Terraced orchards planted on high and low hills from the Turu Peak, trees overlaid with well-ripened apples, a motor road zig-zagging up to the hilltop, modern farm houses nestling on the sunny hillslope, the sea of rice waving along the Namdae-chon Stream the Ryongjon village looked just like a fairyland.

The management board chairman treated me to apples just picked from tree, saying: "These were picked from a tree planted after the historic Pukchong Meeting. We can say these are the fruition of the meeting." Then he told me the moving story of the un-

forgettable days when the great leader had visited his village.

...It was April 4, 1961. The great leader said he came there again to hold a national demonstration lecture and a meeting because he had seen the famous terraced orchards there. Now the management board chairman knew why the great leader had visited his village many times and instructed them to make the most of hills.

In March 1957 he came to see fruit-growing in Tangu-ri, Changhang-ri and other places in Pukchong County. In 1959 he visited Ryongjon-ri and emphasized that if hills were planted with orchards people could be well-off and said that the whole county must follow the example of Ryongjon-ri in fruit farming....

He called together fruit growers of the county and heard their experiences in creating terraced orchards and detailed practical ways to plant orchards.

This was how the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central

Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the Ryongjon village on April 7, which was of historic significance in turning all hills of our country into orchards.

At this meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

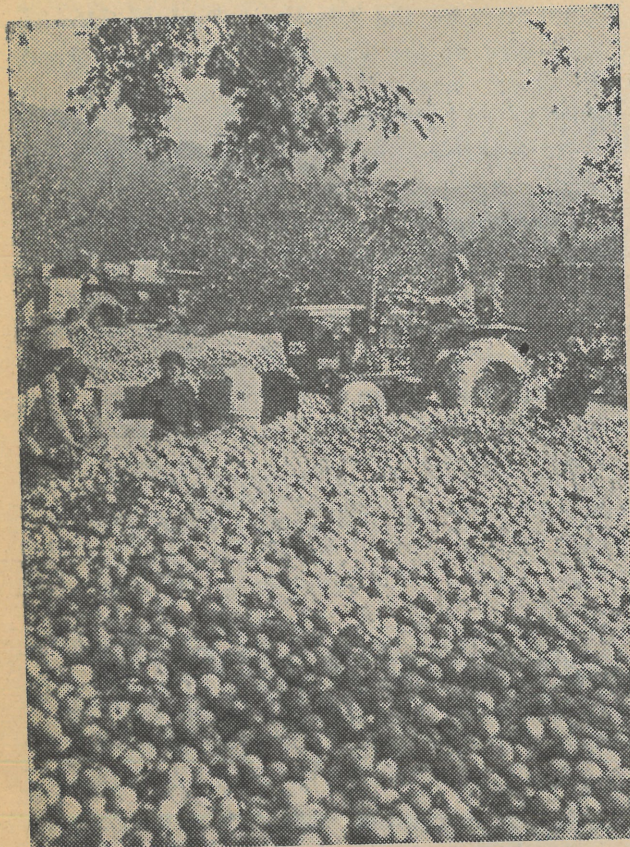
"Large-scale expansion of orchards represents a tremendous nature-remaking project and a great revolutionary undertaking for improving the people's living conditions. This is not simply work for the welfare of our present generation; it is an honourable task for the welfare of the future generations."

The people of Ryongjon-ri, men and women, old and young, turned out as one man to lay orchard according to the grand blueprint for nature-remaking mapped out by him.

That evening youth of the village formed the "April 7 Youth Shock Brigade" and raised the torch to carry through the instruction of the great leader. They energetically pushed ahead with the project, removing rocks or uprooting trees. Encouraged by

Canned fruits are mass-produced





A rich crop of apples

them, old men and women also joined them. Thus they created terraced orchards of 70 *chongbo* in a little more than one month.

The village's orchard area trebled two years after the historic Pukchong Meeting.

The great leader made his third visit to the village on August 4, 1963 and overlooked the village from the harbour, saying with delight: "This is a real paradise. Paddy fields in front and orchards in rear—this is really ideal."

The chairman, telling this story, said that boundless was the great love of the fatherly leader who sees his utmost pleasure in the happy life of our people.

In the meantime the sun began to set. The sky and land were tinged red with the evening glow.

I was caught in a solemn feeling, walking along the course taken by the respected and beloved leader for on-the-spot guidance, in the historic village where his great plan to turn the whole country into an orchard had started to achieve a brilliant reality.

To Modernize Fruit Farming

Next morning I heard that a demonstration was going to be held at Tangu-ri for fruit growers in the county and went there.

Scores of technicians were receiving a lecture around a disassembled machine under apple trees. Most of them were boys and girls in their twenties. In their hopeful and energetic faces I clearly saw the bright future of our fruit farming.

There I met with the fruit-culture department chief of the county cooperative farm management committee. He hailed from the Ryongjon village. He had finished the horticulture department at the Wonsan Agricultural College and come back to his native county. He said: "The great leader visited our county again on the tenth anniversary of the historic Pukchong Meeting and instructed that our county should set an example in the technical revolution as in planting orchards. We are now working to modernize fruit growing as instructed by him."

Then he spoke to me about modernization. Tractors of various types such as "Chollima" and "Chonjin" and agricultural chemicals including chemical fertilizers are supplied every year and mechanization and chemicalization were making rapid progress.

The Pukchong Fruit-farming Machine Factory was turning out efficient machines for farmers. They dug scores of water pockets for terraced orchards, laid pipelines, installed water tanks, built motor road and

thus mechanized carriage and other labour-consuming work. Today the work done by machines is seven times as much as before the Pukchong Meeting.

The cooperative farmers take the correspondence course of higher educational institutions and regularly make technical study at the agricultural science and technology propaganda hall.

The higher horticultural specialized school in the county seat trains scores of assistant engineers every year.

Engineers and assistant engineers in fruit farming increased every year and their number is now over ten times that in 1961. They are playing the leading role in mechanizing fruit farming. The department chief said that these technicians were doing fruit farming in a scientific way as taught by the great leader, trimming trees and applying fertilizers and other chemicals to suit the weather and soil of our country.

Under the loving care of the great leader, the orchards in their youth yield a great abundance of fruits every year in spite of the bad influence of the cold front. This year fruit yield is expected to be 1.3 times that last year.

I met with a man who had come from the county fruit-processing factory for apple. He said that the factory makes canned apple, pear and peach, jams, juices, liquors and others—scores of kinds in all—from fruits produced in the county for the county population and for foreign markets.

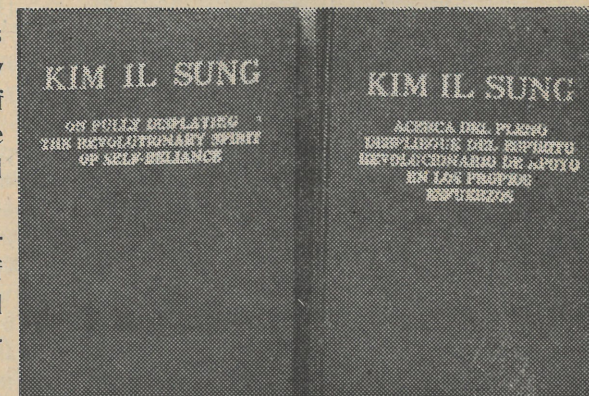
I left this fruit-producing county, feeling heartily grateful to the fatherly leader for having converted not only this mountainous county but the whole land, from the northern border areas along the Tuman-gang River to Mt. Pultra near the Military Demarcation Line, into an orchard.

Li Sang Il

"On Fully Displaying the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance," Excerpts from the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Teachings, Published in Foreign Languages

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House put out "On Fully Displaying the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance," excerpts from Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings, in English and Spanish (in semi-octavo).

It contains excerpts from his teachings on the revolutionary essence of self-reliance and the need, tasks and ways to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.



Cheers of That Day

Kim Gwang Ung

I have a newspaper picture.

It is about young General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, making his first historic speech to the people in the homeland after his triumphant return in the Pyongyang public playground on October 14, 1945.

More than three decades have already rolled by since we celebrated his return home. But whenever I see it, it seems only yesterday and I cannot calm down my emotion.

On the day of October, the whole land of 3,000 ri shook with cheers and all the compa-

triot were thrown into a whirlpool of joy.

On October 14, the people who had longed for the sun of salvation, General Kim Il Sung, the liberator and savior of the fellow countrymen, had the honour to see him.

At 1:00 in the afternoon General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, with a bright smile like sunshine on his face, appeared on the platform in the playground packed to capacity.

Cheers of the crowd shook heaven and earth. They seemed to make Moran Hill rumble and the Taedong-gang River spout its water.

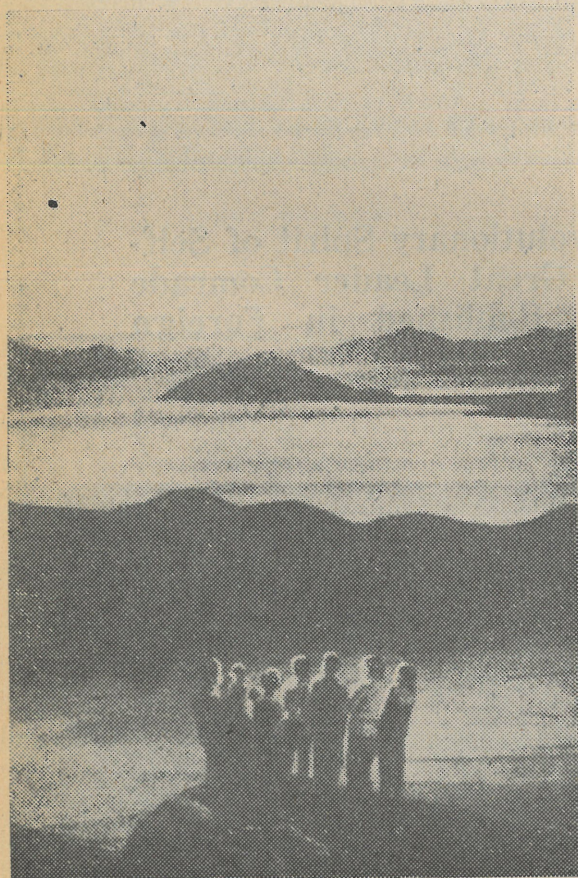
People in Pyongyang and its surrounding area, delegates of people of all strata from south Korea and people from other parts of the country shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voice.

It was an expression of the Korean people's gratitude, joy and loyalty to the peerless brilliant commander General Kim Il Sung.

In the grim days when Korea came under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialist brigands and her people suffered like slaves, he appeared as the sun of the nation, fathered the immortal Juche idea, cut off to pieces chains of colonial slavery with his sword and liberated the country and saved the nation from death.

In his historic speech on his triumphant return he showed the Korean people their road, saying:

"The time has come when we Korean people have to unite our strength to build a new democratic Korea. The people of all strata must display patriotic zeal to build a new Korea. Those with strength must dedicate strength, those with knowledge, knowledge, those with money, money to the building of state; all people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy, must unite closely in their efforts to build a democratic, sovereign and independent state."



Looking up at the sun

His speech was interrupted many times by the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

In his speech the crowd saw the bright smile of the compatriots and the bright future of the fatherland and they looked like the broad expanse of sea at dawn, with its surf tinged golden with the rising sun.

The joy of us Seoul people knew no bounds at this happy gripping news which inspired us with a faith and will to believe only in him and follow the road indicated by him.

At that time I got a portrait of the young and imposing peerless hero General Kim Il Sung printed in a newspaper and I have lived up to now, always gaining strength from it.

I was young at that time. But now my hair has turned grey. Though, the general in the portrait is young as ever as if a symbol of our nation with a bright future.

And I respect and love him as ever and he is getting nearer and dearer daily to my heart.

This is also what all our people do.

On the anniversary of the historic October speech of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, on his triumphant return, I solemnly pledge once again before his portrait:

"I will remain faithful to you General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, to the end of the sun and the moon.

"I will fight for the early reunification of the country to have the honour to shout cheers so aloud for you the fatherly general on the high rostrum of the reunification square that the South Sea will boil and Mt. Halla shake."

(from "Hyokmyong Chonson" published in south Korea)

"We Too Can Live Well Only When We Are Led by General KIM IL SUNG after the Reunification of the Country"

Today the south Korean people boundlessly respect General Kim Il Sung, and ardently wish to live a happy life under his care.

According to the south Korean radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," a certain Yu in Sokcho city, Kangwon Province of south Korea, said to his friends deploring their lot:

"In the north under the good government of General Kim Il Sung there are no jobless and beggars. All people get education and medical care. They all have no worries about food, clothing and housing. They can live the happiest life because of the benevolent General Kim Il Sung's government for the people. He values the working people most and makes them equally well off. We too can live well only when we are led by him

after the reunification of the country."

A young man surnamed Pak said in an excited tone:

"I quite envy the people in the north living happily under the care of General Kim Il Sung. I wish the country to be reunified at an early date to see him."

Showing his friends the portrait of the great leader that he had kept carefully, Yu said:

"This is General Kim Il Sung. Whenever I am at a loss what to do to live on I see his portrait to find comfort and gain strength."

That day, expressing their boundless respect for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, they made up their minds to vigorously fight to accelerate reunification.

"Three-Way Talks"—Another Version to Cover Up Permanent Division

The US imperialists and the south Korean authorities are now describing the offer for "three-way talks" made in their "joint statement" published in connection with Carter's visit to south Korea as an "affirmative initiative" for the solution of the Korean question.

But, close observations on it reveal that it is aimed to cover up their criminal policy of division and war invariably pursued in Korea and mislead public opinion.

The absurdness of the proposed talks, first of all, can be explained by the fact that it is unrealistic and unreasonable in view of the nature of the Korean question.

As is known to everyone, the Korean question includes the two aspects.

One of them is to end the country's division and achieve reunification.

This problem, as an internal affair of the Korean nation, can be correctly settled only by observing the principles of independence and self-determination of peoples. In other words, in achieving the Korean reunification all problems pertaining to politics, economy, culture and others should be solved through north-south dialogue and by the Koreans' own efforts and no outside forces are allowed to meddle in it.

It is no business of the US imperialists to meddle in Koreans' dialogue for reunification. US imperialist involvement means an infringement on the sovereignty of the Korean people and an intervention in our internal affairs.

Another aspect is the matter of putting an end to the occupation of south Korea by US imperialist aggression troops.

US imperialist aggression troops' occupation is not only the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea but also the constant source of the continuation of tensions and the danger of war in Korea. For the easing of tensions in Korea and the maintenance and consolidation of her peace, US imperialist aggression troops must be forced out of south Korea and the Korean Armistice Agree-

ment be replaced with a peace agreement.

This is the matter to be settled through the talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States—parties to the Armistice Agreement. As for the south Korean authorities, they are not a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement. They, therefore, are not entitled to participate in this talk. If the US side wants south Korean participation, they will be allowed to attend it as an observer.

As you see, for the solution of the Korean problem there are specific problems to be solved between us and south Korea and those to be settled between us and the United States, proceeding from its nature.

This notwithstanding, the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities hold that a mixture of these two different questions should be discussed at the "three-way talks" to be participated in by us, the United States and south Korea. In other words, they say the talks would discuss the "Korean peninsula problem as a whole, such as politics, economy and culture", the problem arising for the "relaxation of tensions", "peace" in Korea and "reunification".

There is neither rhyme nor reason in this mixed-up proposal.

Its unreasonableness can be seen also in the fact that in proposing this their hearts are not in the solution of the Korean reunification problem but in the undisguised ulterior motive to perpetuate division and create "two Koreas".

During his recent visit to south Korea, Carter canceled the troop pullout plan and reaffirmed that he would give political and economic aid to the south Korean fascist regime and implement the "security commitment". He denied the July 4 North-South Joint Statement whose dominant theme is the most reasonable three principles for the solution of the question of Korean reunification, gave support to the "June 23, 1973 special statement" of Pak Jung Hi which proclaimed "two Koreas" as his chief policy

and advocated the "simultaneous admission of north and south Korea into the United Nations" and the "cross recognition".

All these facts show that now, US imperialism is giving lip-service to peaceful reunification of Korea but actually, it is invariably pursuing its nefarious policy of creating "two Koreas", through which to occupy south Korea forever and swallow up the whole Korea.

Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities try to attain their aim for long-term office by creating "two Koreas" and perpetuating the division with the help of the US imperialists.

Pursuing the permanent division of Korea like this, the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities have come forward with the "three-way talks" for reunification this time. It is obvious that the aim is to cloak their sinister moves.

If the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities really intend to hold negotiations with us, they should give up their "two Koreas" policy and take a correct stance in regard to Korea's reunification.

For independent and peaceful reunification, we are always ready to hold at any time a wide-range dialogue between the authorities and representatives of political parties and social organizations of the north and the south and those of overseas Koreans' organizations.

We demand that the south Korean authorities give up their anti-national policy to place such an important internal problem of

the nation as the country's reunification at the disposal of foreign masters and come to the north-south conference table as early as possible.

We always keep the door of dialogue with the United States wide open to solve the problem of getting US imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

If the United States has no intention to invade Korea and truly wants to see a durable peace and peaceful reunification achieved in Korea, there will be no reason whatsoever for it not to make its troops withdraw from south Korea and there will be no ground whatsoever not to respond to the dialogue with us for the settlement of this question.

If the United States responds to the talks with us, all necessary problems arising after the US troop pullout will be solved fairly and it can't take hands off the Korean question without impairing its prestige. This will accord with the interests not only of our people but of the American people.

Our principled stand adopted towards the "three-way talks" and our fair and above-board pro-reunification policy are greeted with increasing support from the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

The Korean people will never tolerate the machinations of the separatists within and without to bisect our country for ever and will surely achieve reunification.

Li Jip

Human Rights Totally Denied in South Korea

Dictatorship and oppression have reached their zenith and human rights are totally denied in south Korea today.

Whole South Korea—Prison

There are more than 500 fascist evil laws in south Korea including the notorious "Yus-

in Constitution," "Anti-Communist Law" and "Social Security Law." Besides, "martial law," and "garrison decree" are issued quite often and "emergency decrees" are in force. As a result, society is suffocating with such wicked laws and the last vestige of democracy has disappeared.

South Korea is also covered double or treble with the repressive apparatuses and forces—

the "Central Intelligence Agency," the puppet police, special agents, "CIC", gendarme, etc.

There is one repressor for every eight persons and 45 repressors in every one square kilometre. This is the largest number in the world.

South Korea is a big death camp where there is a policeman before, a secret agent behind, a TV watcher above and a bug beneath, that is to say, three dimensional operations against human rights are staged front and back, right and left, and above and below.

To save their fascist dictatorship from crisis, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrest without warrant or kidnap people whom they dislike and punish and murder them without trial.

They apprehend religious men in prayer service on the charge of being "Communists," interrogate National Assemblymen who ask about their "policy" at the National Assembly Session and punish lawyers for opposing their fascist system. They suppress ex-"president," "presidential" candidate, teenagers, 80-year-old pastor or all others whom they dislike by fabricating crimes against them.

They forged over 260 big political cases including the cases of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, the People's Revolutionary Party and the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students which produced a worldwide sensation and punished 23,000 or more persons.

Recently they fabricated a "spying case" and arrested seven people including the general affairs section chief of the Labour Problem Institute at Koryo University and the director Paek Gi Hwan of a research institute in Seoul who said that "the free discussion of the reunification problem must be allowed."

They also apprehended student youth and families of the arrested who demonstrated in demand of democratic rights. Under public pressure they took the democrat Kim Dae Jung out of prison and keep him under

house arrest, persecuting him in every way.

Brutal Torture

Murderous torture is the concentrated expression of violation of human rights in south Korea.

The investigation group of the Amnesty International which had been to south Korea said: "Pak's dictatorship is violence, terrorism, torture and murder."

We have never seen so many political tortures and murders as in south Korea."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist outfit's tortures are barbarous.

They apply all tortures used in old, middle and modern ages such as the "Jinghis Khan cooking torture," karate torture, glow-lamp torture, viper torture, sexual torture and narcotic torture and worked out new ones.

To cite So Sung brothers for an instance.

The fascist hangmen illegally arrested So Sung, a Japan-born Korean student, and applied the "Jinghis Khan cooking torture" to him to exact from him a confession.

About tortured So Sung, Furutaka, his Japanese teacher, said:

"His face had been disfigured with burns. His eyelids had completely disappeared, his nose had been misshapen with nostrils up and his lips badly burnt. His toes remained unburned. It was necessary for him to sign a record by using its imprint."

The fascist hangmen also hung his brother So Jun Sik upside down, froze him by pouring cold water over him and beat him with a big stick, making the backbone stick out and his teeth come out. After seven years of imprisonment, they put him again in prison according to the "Social Security Law."

But with no amount of brutal torture can they bring So Sung brothers to their knees.

With fascist suppression cannot the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique break down the resistance of the south Korean people but will only hasten their doom.



VOICE OF WORLD

"Korea Must Be Reunified into One"

Today the broad world public strongly voice their solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to reunify their country independently and peacefully without outside interference.

The appeal adopted at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea said:

"Korea which had been one nation through a long history has already been divided for over three decades now by the occupation of south Korea by the outside forces.

The division of Korea not only brings immeasurable national misfortunes to the Korean people but also created tension in this part of the world and gravely manaces world peace.

Therefore, an end to her division and her reunification is not only vital to the Korean people but also very important internationally for world peace.

Those who do not want Korea's reunification attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea by rigging up 'two Koreas,' advocating 'simultaneous UN membership' and 'cross recognition'.

The present situation urgently demands that all the countries and peoples of the world who love independence and peace pay special attention to the Korean question and frustrate the splittists' 'two Koreas' policy and new war moves."

An appeal of the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic to the lawyers' organizations and peace-loving people in all countries of the world noted:

"The broad world public demand more and more strongly that outside interference in Korea be ended and the solidarity movement

to support the Korean people's struggle for reunification is expanding daily.

We earnestly call upon the democratic lawyers and peace-loving peoples the world over to regard it as the immediate central task of the world anti-war peace movement at present stage to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and to further strengthen the movement for international solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle."

The Chinese "People's Daily" said in its comment entitled "Support to the Solemn Statement of the Korean People":

"The early reunification of Korea is the greatest national desire and urgent demand of the entire Korean people. National division of one-third of a century has brought untold misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people.

Such state of division is entirely man-made and its root cause is US aggression of south Korea and its troops' continued occupation of it.

For the reunification of Korea, the United States must first of all withdraw all its armed forces and military equipment from south Korea, renounce its policy of perpetuating the division of Korea by creating 'two Koreas,' and let the Korean people solve the question of national reunification by themselves free from foreign interference."

The Soviet paper "Pravda" pointed out in its commentary denouncing the "three-way talks" proposed by the United States and the south Korean authorities:

"The reunification of Korea which has remained divided for more than three decades is a long ripe issue. The true aim of the new diplomatic initiative of the US and

south Korea, however, runs counter to the national interests of the Korean people and is not to ease tension in that part of Asia. The presence of foreign troops in south Korea is the main obstacle to the settlement of the national reunification problem.

The Korean people have never ceased the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis. This struggle is a just cause which enjoys the support of the Soviet Union and other countries championing peace and progress."

"Korea," a journal published by the Finland-Korea Association, wrote in its editorial entitled "US Troops, Quit South Korea!":

"A chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the US troops present in south Korea. The war exercises of the US troops and their constant arms reinforcement aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula.

To remove the main obstacle, the US troops more than 40,000 strong must be pulled out of south Korea."

The World Federation of Trade Unions stressed in its appeal issued on the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle:

"For the permanent division of Korea, the south Korean authorities are now building a reinforced concrete wall all along the Military Demarcation Line.

The World Federation of Trade Unions demands that the south Korean side accept the proposal of the northern half of the Republic to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea transcending the political and ideological differences in accord with the earnest desire of the Korean working people for national reunification and the people's ardent wish to live in peace.

Decisive is to let the Korean people solve their question by themselves without foreign interference.

The United States should get out of south Korea at once, taking along its troops and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear ones."

In its statement the Secretariat of the International Union of Students said:

"Korea must not be bisected but reunified

into one.

On behalf of millions of students throughout the world, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students strongly denounces the criminal moves for Korean division of the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities and expresses once again its firm solidarity with the Korean people and students in their just struggle to achieve the country's reunification."

In its statement the Gambian Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People noted: "Korea is one nation and Korea belongs to the Koreans.

We declare that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully without outside interference according to the three principles and the five-point policy for Korean reunification set forth by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people."

At their joint meeting denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external partitionists, public organizations in Burma adopted a joint statement, which stressed:

"The Korean people will certainly frustrate the internal and external splittists' 'two Koreas' plot and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, their unanimous desire, with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

We strongly demand:

US imperialists, face up to today's reality, give up the 'two Koreas' plot at once, withdraw completely and immediately their troops and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear ones and take their hands off Korea according to the UN resolution."

Guinean paper "Horoya" said:

"The world progressives are further expanding the movement for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung the Korean people will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country with the active support of the people the world over."

Dependence on Foreign Forces Leads to National Ruin

It is quite disgusting to say dependence on foreign forces in the era of independence.

But south Korea is depending more and more on foreign forces.

There the suppression of the people is mounting, the national economy is ruined and living conditions of the people are worsened.

A serious obstacle lies in the way of national reunification and the danger of war and perpetual national division is increasing.

The south Korean authorities extremely isolated from the people allow the aggressive forces of Japan, who ruthlessly oppressed and exploited our people for nearly half a century, to make a comeback to south Korea.

Today south Korea has been reduced to a double colony of the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and to a common market of their monopoly capitalists and a field for their common capital investment, and national dignity and sovereignty are trampled underfoot and the people have no rights like a slave.

All this is the result of the increasing dependence of the flunkeyist-traitorous south Korean authorities on foreign forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is the prerequisite for national well-being and honour and only a nation with an independent spirit can achieve genuine independence and prosperity."

In spite of internal and external isolation and denunciation for their anti-popular and reactionary dependence on foreign forces the south Korean authorities are depending more and more on the US and Japan to save their skins.

Far from working to put a period to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops who have trampled underfoot our national independence and kept

our country divided for nearly 35 years, they are openly begging for the US imperialist aggression troops' continued presence in south Korea. They held recently a meeting of the "South Korea-Japan Parliamentary Council for Security" and the "General Meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union", where they plotted to enter into a closer political, economic and military tie-up with the Japanese authorities and perfect the "US-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance." All these acts will bring nothing but placing south Korea under the full control of the foreign forces of aggression.

Coupling with the foreign forces and fawning on them, the south Korean authorities subject the south Korean people, particularly the patriotic people and student youth demanding social democracy and national reunification, to harsh fascist suppression.

The press is gagged completely and progressive and patriotic pressmen are cruelly persecuted.

The south Korean people can hear and read nothing but what beautifies and embellishes the reactionary rule and traitorous policy of the south Korean authorities.

Clear proof of brutal suppression of the patriotic south Korean people and student youth demanding social democracy and national reunification is provided by that of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democrat.

Under the pressure of the home and world public, they released Kim Dae Jung from prison but he is under strict watch and is completely freeless as in prison. And, even now, after documents of the US State Department showing their kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung were open to the public, they don't admit of their crime but try to escape the responsibility for it, brazen-facedly saying that they "neither remember nor have any record."

They are also frantically pursuing the

Fir Tree in Chonchon



Fir is an evergreen coniferous tree belonging to the genus *Abies*. It ranges throughout our country and thrives in thick forests especially in our northern regions including the Paekdu and Kaema plateaus. Such forests abound with big firs—about one metre across, 40 metres high, 45 metres at highest.

There is an exceptionally big fir at the foot of Mt. Paekam in Chonchon County, Chagang Province, in the northern region of our country. This tree is over 50 metres high and 1.5 metres across at a man's breast height. It spreads out its pendulous branches in all directions covering a ground as wide as 200 square metres.

This tree is known as more

than 300 years old but it is still verdant all the year round.

It is the famous "fir of Chonchon," the oldest and biggest of that kind in our country.

Dense fir woods are important for the development of the national economy and for the conservation and remaking of nature.

We are now planting more fir trees and tending fir forests well to expand woodlands and enrich our land as instructed by the great leader.

The fir tree in Chonchon is now under state protection as a natural monument to educate the rising generation to love and take good care of trees and plants in our land.

"two Koreas" policy in league with the foreign forces. It is widely known to the world that they showed no sincerity to the north-south contact and dialogue started at our initiative and deadlocked it, deliberately aggravating the tension with repeated war exercises. Now they are building a reinforced concrete wall running across the waist of our land for permanent division. This clearly reveals their splittist colours and is a wanton challenge and perfidy to the whole nation's desire for reunification.

Dependence on foreign forces leads to national ruin, and fascism and division are a treachery to the nation. What they seek is to remain long in power and lead an easy life.

For their personal pleasure the south Korean authorities keep a half of our land under the control of the foreign aggressors, suppress the people demanding democracy and national reunification at the point of the bayonet and seek the perpetual division

of the nation. For this traitorous act they will be cursed and denounced by the nation forever.

The south Korean people of all strata are fighting for social democracy and national reunification and against dependence on foreign forces and dictatorship. Their struggle is enjoying the strong support and sympathy of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Foreign intervention, US imperialist occupation of south Korea in particular, is the chief obstacle to reunification. The US anarchistic policy of occupation of south Korea should be ended.

The Korean people will certainly end foreign intervention and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the united strength of the north and south.

Ho Sin Su

Korean Paintings

"Kitten and Puppy" and "Kitten on a Tree"

These works (87 cm × 44.5cm and paper-coloured) are typical paintings of Li Am (1499-?) who opened up a new field in the flower-and-bird painting in the 16th century in our country.

This pair of paintings are the same in colouring, tone and drawing.

The painting "Kitten and Puppy" depicts an angry kitten, with its back arched and its hair bristled up, snarling at a puppy under a plum tree bearing flowers in full blossom.

The other painting "Kitten on a Tree" shows a little cat on a tree, giving up fight.

A haughty black little dog appears with a feather in mouth. The kitten climbs up a flower tree, as if it thought it could not match little dogs and gave up fight or decided to frighten sparrows on the tree.

The frightened sparrows fly round the kitten and the grey puppy vacantly looks up at the tree as if sorry to have lost his plaything.

The paintings skillfully present the



"Kitten and Puppy"



"Kitten on a Tree"

Folklore of Korea

TUG-OF-WAR

Tug-of-war is a traditional game popular with our peasants.

In this game two teams pull against each other at opposite ends of a rope and the stronger puller wins the game.

It was most popular south of central Korea. In some localities the game was held in Janu-

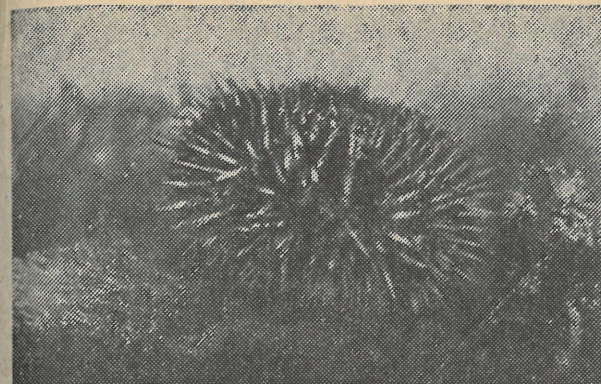
ary or August by the lunar calendar. In inter-village contest all villagers participated, strong men pulling the rope and children and old folks cheering them up. Peasant music was also played. Like this, tug-of-war was a jolly and merry mass game.

Today it is widespread among our youth,

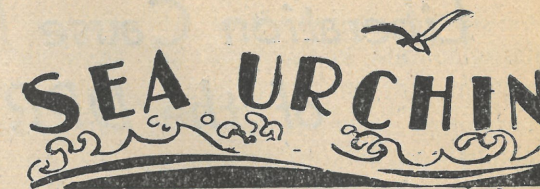
innocence of child's way of thinking on a close observation of habit and movements of animals, and aptly apply the decorative method to give humour and use beautiful colours harmoniously to represent well the clear and balmy spring and the national sentiments of the Korean people who are optimistic and like clearness and cleanness.

They are of great value as typical animal paintings of our country in the middle ages and as works which opened a new field in colouring of the Korean paintings.

They are on display in the Korean Art Gallery.



Speciality of Korea



Sea urchin is an echinoderm of globular form with a calcareous shell covered with spines and looks like a chestnut bur.

The limpid East Sea of our country is lived by many kinds of sea urchins such as big, blue-spined, white-spined and other urchins.

The shell of the big urchin usually measures 6-7 cm across. The white-spined urchin is 6 cm high and 10 cm across. The blue-spined one is 4-5 cm across.

Urchins live in the coastal waters rich in seaweeds and rocks and stones. They prefer the shallow 4 or 5 metres deep and the temperature from 5° to 20°C.

They slowly move about in the sea bed with spines covering their shell.

They nibble at seaweeds with sharp teeth. The mouth is attached to the middle underside of the body.

The alimentary canal ends in the upside

of the body.

Urchin lays eggs from May to early autumn, mainly in summer.

Its eggs are nutritious, have pleasing colour, flavour and taste, and so have been esteemed for the table by our people from ancient times.

Famous "undan" in our country is seasoned eggs of urchins. The best "undan" is those of the blue-spined urchin.

Our East Sea is teeming with urchins.

We pay special attention to protecting and propagating urchins. We take measures to protect sea waters from pollution and cultivate them extensively while banning the catch in the breeding season.

The open season for sea urchin is early spring, from March to April, and autumn, from September to October. It is caught with spears or by diving.

children and working people as a national game.

It is important in the game for contestants to concentrate all their strength. They stand in order of stature, hold the rope with both hands, lean their bodies at some 45 degrees and begin to pull against each other at command.

The rope should be thick and strong enough to grasp and pull.

Tug-of-war is a mass game which a lot of people can play together at any time and in any place. It is good for cultivating collectivism and for physical training.



Support for the Peoples' National Liberation Cause Is Consistent Policy of the DPRK Government

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people actively support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity for all oppressed peoples of the world in their liberation struggle." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 41.)

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes it an invariable principle of its foreign policy to support the peoples' national liberation cause.

This policy is an embodiment of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and reflects the firm stand of our people to fight for victory in the peoples' cause of liberation and independence.

Asian, African and Latin-American peoples are now fighting vigorously to win freedom, independence and national liberation or to consolidate national independence and complete the national liberation cause.

The peoples under the rule of imperialism, colonialism and racism are waging various forms of struggles including armed struggle for freedom and independence.

Those peoples who have won national independence are consolidating it and building a new society to complete the cause of national liberation, repelling ceaseless aggressions of neo-colonialism. The struggle for national liberation against imperialism and colonialism is a just one for independ-

ence—the life of a nation—and prosperity.

To render active support and encouragement to tri-continental peoples' struggle and strengthen solidarity with it is the internationalist duty of the progressive people in the world. The DPRK Government has been faithful to this internationalist duty.

To support and strengthen the solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence and the struggle of the people of the non-aligned states, the developing countries, for the completion of the national liberation cause is important for strengthening the international revolutionary forces and facilitating the victory of the world revolution.

The world revolutionary movement aims at the complete liberation of mankind from national and class oppression and exploitation.

The national liberation movement plays a great role in the world revolution. It is fighting for freedom from national oppression and national independence, prosperity and progress. Its historical mission is to end prolonged imperialist-colonialist domination and plunder and attain independent national development.

The national liberation of peoples from colonial yoke ends imperialist oppression and exploitation and accelerates victory in the cause of human liberation.

Ours is an era of independence and an age when the national liberation struggle is triumphant.

As a result of the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation and independence, many nations have won independence in the once colonial continents and follow the road of independent development. And the struggle against all forms of colonialist domination and oppression is under way on a worldwide scale and is gaining in scope and strength. The banner of national independence and sovereignty is flying over all continents. This represents a great progress in the cause of human liberation.

Active support to and firm solidarity with the peoples in their national liberation cause accelerates the onward movement of our era and thus strengthens the international revolutionary forces and hastens the victory of the world revolution.

It is also needed to win strong international solidarity with our revolution.

Our struggle for national reunification is a fight for complete national sovereignty against foreign interventionists and is a main link in the whole chain of the struggle of the world people for national independence and independent development against imperialism. Our people's revolutionary cause is closely connected with that of the world people.

The Korean people are struggling for national reunification with the support and encouragement of the world people who are fighting against imperialism. The strengthening of the international revolutionary forces hastens the victory of the world revolution and at the same time creates a favourable situation for our people's revolution.

To support the national liberation cause of the peoples and strengthen solidarity with them makes international solidarity with our revolution stronger and provides a sure guarantee of success in national reunification.

To support and strengthen solidarity with the non-aligned countries, the developing

countries, in their struggle for complete national liberation is essential to strengthen solidarity among these countries and enable them to successfully build a new society.

In order to weaken the non-alignment movement, the imperialists and colonialists are working hard to divide the movement and hinder the construction of national economy and national culture in the developing countries.

It is therefore imperative for these countries to closely unite, accelerate the construction of national economy and consolidate their political independence. Their close unity will enhance their role as a mighty anti-imperialist force of our era, bring about close cooperation in the economic and technological fields including the use of rich resources on the principle of supplying each other's need and thereby accelerate their national economic construction.

The consistent policy of our Republic to support the national liberation cause is contributing to hastening the victory of the world people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Thanks to the foreign policy of our Republic to support the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and independence and the struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned countries for complete national liberation and to strengthen solidarity with all peoples in the world advocating independence, and to its external activities to execute the policy the political, economic and other relations are growing closer between our country and those countries and the international solidarity movement supporting our cause of national reunification is rapidly expanding.

Many countries and broad world public demand the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and actively support and encourage the struggle of our people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The world people welcomed the north-

Criminal Support to Racists

Feeling anxious about the last stronghold of colonialism and racism falling in southern Africa, the imperialists are working in every way to save the racist cliques there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and regain its lost ground."

Without support of the Western imperialists the racists in southern Africa cannot maintain themselves.

They can maintain their illegal governments, intensifying inhuman apartheid and colonial plunder of the southern African peoples, because the imperialists support them militarily and economically.

The imperialists and monopolies are increasing the Rhodesian and South African racists' military potentials by supplying various war materiel and equipment to them.

West German monopolies supply the Smith racist clique with steel, metals and chemical goods and Belgian companies meet the demand of the Rhodesian racists for electric equipment.

West German monopolies gave the South African racists the credit of 500,000,000 mark from July 1977 to July last year.

In South Africa there are 400-odd West German firms.

Their capital investment there amounts to

south dialogue opened at our initiative and fully support our four-point proposal for national reunification and demand its early realization.

This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle for national reunification.

Our people will continue to exert every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation

12,000,000,000 mark.

Three hundred and fifty American monopolies have business relations with the South African racists.

The US "General Motors" gave them motors of various types worth 200,000,000 dollars and American banks invested 22,000,000,000 dollars there last year.

British financial groups and industrial firms which have 300-odd sister companies and enterprises in Rhodesia help the racists to exploit chrome, copper, asbestos, nickel and other underground resources—their chief financial source.

The racists buy lethal weapons and military equipment and other goods with money from their sale.

In recent years the Smith clique used an enormous amount of money for military purpose to suppress the ever-expanding armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people. They spend about 1,000,000 dollars on war every day.

The South African racist clique are said to spend 2,000,000,000 dollars in the 1979-1980 fiscal year for military expenditure. In last five years their military expenditure increased twice.

This huge war spending is covered by the imperialists.

The Western imperialists supply a huge amount of war materiel and military equipment to the South African racists.

with the peoples of the socialist countries and of non-aligned countries, and actively support the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity with all the oppressed peoples of the world in their liberation struggle.

Kim Ho Sik

In last fifteen years the US imperialists provided them with weapons and war supplies worth about 500,000,000 dollars through third countries. Last year the imperialists supplied them with weapons and military equipment worth 345,000,000 dollars. Last year the British imperialists gave three warships and 100 military planes to South Africa.

British papers exposed that the imperialists give large quantities of weapons to South Africa through the British dominion in the Caribbean Sea. They said that in 1977 various artillery pieces, rifles and other lethal weapons were supplied to it many times through this dominion.

According to a recent issue of the Mozambican journal "Tempo," 67 per cent of aircraft and equipment of the Rhodesian air force are of US and British make and the racists' armory is full of weapons supplied by the US and British imperialists.

The imperialists also send mercenary soldiers to help the racists in their military action against the African people.

According to the paper "Zimbabwe Review," the US imperialists sent 2,300 soldiers, participants in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, to Rhodesia. West Germany dispatched 1,050-odd soldiers and Israel a 800-strong task force.

In Rhodesia there are now 5,000 mercenary soldiers from the United States and England.

The imperialists support the racists to save their colonial rule in Africa from final fall and protect their economic concessions in southern Africa.

The people in southern Africa and the rest of Africa and the world strongly denounce the criminal acts of the imperialists and

their lackeys to keep the southern African people from fighting and maintain the white minority racist rule in this part of the world.

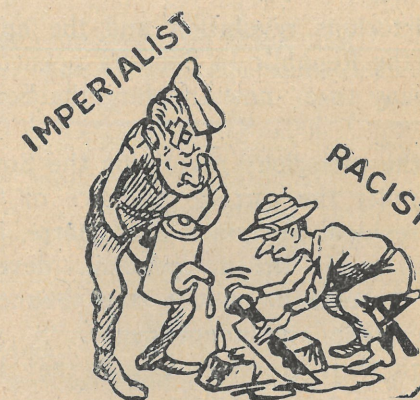
The southern African patriots are well aware that only through armed struggle they can crush the racists and achieve genuine independence and liberation and are now fighting vigorously.

With no desperate efforts can the imperialists stop the victorious struggle of the peoples against racism and save the racists from their doom.

Chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa recently condemned the imperialists' political, economic and military support to the racists as a criminal act designed to suppress the national liberation struggle in Africa.

The imperialists must discontinue their support to the racists in southern Africa.

Kim Mun Sok





Ten Years for Building of New Life

The Somali people greet the 10th anniversary of the victorious October 21 revolution in the struggle to guard national sovereignty and security and build a new life.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to them.

Through the October revolution in 1969 in Somalia the reactionary government was toppled and the Supreme Revolutionary Council established and the Somali Democratic Republic proclaimed.

The great leader of our people President Kim Il Sung stated:

"After the October 1969 revolution great changes have taken place in the Somali people's life."

The victorious revolution and the appearance of the Republic in Somalia opened up the highway to a new life for the Somali people.

Since the victorious revolution the Somali people, under the correct guidance of their leader President Mohamed Siad Barre, have striven to attain the independent development of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Through their creative efforts they have brought about great changes.

The founding of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party was of particular importance in their struggle for the independent development of the country against imperialism and colonialism.

Great progress has been made in developing national economy and culture.

Successes have been gained in their efforts to end monoculture, a survival of the colonial rule in agriculture, and diversify farming and attain self-sufficiency in food by 1980.

Many factories and enterprises are built or rebuilt.

Free compulsory primary education is in force and deep attention paid to the training of native cadres.

Externally the Somali Government follows the policy of non-alignment.

The Korean people are heartily rejoiced over the good successes scored by the hard-working Somali people in building a new society.

The Korean and Somali peoples established friendly relations in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

The Somali people highly appreciate successes attained by our people in the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and actively support and encourage our just struggle for the independent reunification of the country. This serves as an inspiration to our people.

Our people believe that friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further expand in various spheres and sincerely wish the Somali people greater successes in their efforts to build a new prosperous society.

Kang Myong Gun

Short Story

Fellow Travellers

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from last issue)

I asked her if she was really the only one doing the fish-breeding. But Myong Suk hung her head and looked at her toes. She was even biting her lower lip. Eventually she mumbled.

"Our management board chairman thinks I am an egg peddler."

"What? What did he mean by that?"

"According to him, there was once an egg peddler who was walking on the ice carrying some eggs. He was busy figuring. He figured that if he sold the eggs he could buy some chickens. Then he would get more eggs. Well, he could continue with this. In ten years he would make big money. Next he would be in a quandary about what to do with the money. To buy a big tiled-roofed house? Or, a piece of fertile land? While debating he slipped on the ice and all his eggs fell to the ice and smashed. With them all his dreams were shattered...."

"Ha, ha! I think he meant to plan work carefully. So, what did you say to him?"

"So I tried to explain everything again and again. Our cooperative has many reservoirs, paddy-fields, and streams. I told him, if we made good use of all these, we could breed fish. And we would get at least 50 to 60 tons of fish easily in a few years. And 100 tons in four to five years. Then the chairman told me I was exactly like the egg peddler!"

"But, just the same, he shouldn't speak that way."

I recalled the management chairman of the Chonkae-ri Cooperative Farm. He is a man of determination, and his cooperative farm is doing pretty well. And, to my best knowledge, he got along fine with the people, too... So, I figured he did not take too seriously what this girl had suggested.

"I must confess I did a lot of thinking. I know I was foolish, but I thought perhaps I should call it quits. Then I regretted that I stayed with the cooperative farm after graduation. When I finished school, I should have gone on to university."

"I suppose you were an honour student."

I asked her, though it was obvious from what she said she was an honour student. In fact, rather I wanted to congratulate her.

"I stayed behind because I had a dream. I wanted to change our mountain village into a home of fish. A year has passed already. But little have I accomplished... The management board chairman thinks it is all my whim. And often I thought I should not have started this. Maybe I am like the egg peddler."

"No, you shouldn't think that."

"Of course, not. But sometimes I cannot help thinking that way... There was a time when I was so downhearted. I went up the back hill and had a good cry. Then I felt better, and thought more."

"Oh! So, what happened, then?"

She was silent for some time. It seemed she was undecided whether to tell me or not. But I was very much interested in hearing what she had thought. Evidently she sensed this, too.

"Pa, you shouldn't laugh at me! Among my classmates of the senior middle school there was hardly anyone who wanted to remain behind and work in our native village. Some wanted to go to university, some to factory, to pursue what they had dreamed of and wanted always.

"I was the same at the beginning. Then in my second year, our class had a get-together with Grandpa Pak in the village. We wanted to hear about the landlord from him. You see, a landlord is something that we have

never seen.

"I still remember how the Grandpa started. He said: 'Well, my forefathers and your forefathers lived and died in this out-of-the-way village not knowing the taste of rice and fish.' Then he said if there was any one who had a bowl of rice and a small fish, it was the pride of his life. He said the heartless landlord in the deep mountain took away almost everything from the farmers. The farmers worked and upturned the stony fields, turning them into arable land. But the landlord would not leave them even one potato, so the people simply did not have enough even to make gruel. Grandpa said he himself was a servant to a landlord. One day he got so hungry he began to search for something to eat. He found a few beans in the cow feed. So he picked up the beans and cleaned them. Then he boiled and ate them. He said it had happened thirty years ago. But he said he'd never forget it. As a matter of fact, he told the story with tears..."

There was a little pause in her narration—she looked so serious and bitter.

"After that get-together we, my classmates and I, reviewed what we had been thinking of. Up to then, we had thought little of our village. It was a village hidden deep in the mountains where there was little hope for young people. But now how do matters stand? Under the bright sun of Marshal Kim Il Sung something new—yes, something new, is sprouting in our village. Our villagers are raising corn, potatoes, wild fruits, vegetables, and so forth for the country. The Party is sending us enough rice—something our forefathers had yearned so much for but never got! From when I was a kid, I had always dreamed of crossing over those towering ranges that surrounded our village. I wished when I grew up I'd have wings and fly over the ranges to the big, thriving cities or to the giant factories. But this dream of mine had begun to crack. I said to myself, now the leader is doing everything for the people on the roof of Korea so they may lead a happy life. How can sons and daughters of this village say that since ours is a remote place, it cannot be helped if our village is a bit later than others in becoming a paradise... One night I made up my mind and jotted down my resolve. I wrote: I will greet the dawn of communism in my village!"

Now the girl was flaming. And how identical her dreams were with mine. I, too, fol-

lowing the beacon of the leader, had made a resolve to open the gate to communism for our village and its people—the remotest and most backward village. Yes. I was to stand at the forefront with the people in step with the rapidly developing fatherland. This has been my lifelong wish. This has been the task assigned to me, a Communist. Then, what a good travelling companion this girl is!

"You're absolutely right, Myong Suk!"

I wanted to find better words to praise her noble heart, but no eloquent phrases came to me. Myong Suk answered.

"Of course, Pa!"

She went on:

"Then I began to think what I should do for my village. Yes, I pondered over this a lot. Then one day the teacher talked about fresh water fish breeding in the biology class. An idea flashed across my mind. Perhaps I should do that. I thought how wonderful it would be, if I grew fish and let the village people have a taste of fresh fish morning and evening.

"I got very excited as I thought about this. All day long I was building air castles. I remember very little about what the instructor had said. At any rate, from then on, I began to study fish breeding. In summer vacation I went up to Samdung to study fish culture for a month..."

"I chose to remain in the village and build communism. But even before I see a socialist paradise, I almost gave up what I started out to do. That night I went up the hill behind the house and reviewed the whole thing. I felt ashamed. I had shed tears over trifles... In the end, I got angry at myself and rose to my feet. In the distance I could see the brightly-lit village that seemed to be happy.

"Yes. I got angry with myself and began to run towards the village with my fists clenched."

The girl hung her head low while she spoke. On my part, listening to her, I said to myself. That's right. She is not the girl who would throw up the sponge.

"I'm proud of you. Well, what did you do, then?"

"But I did something foolish. Instead of presenting the question through a proper channel, I tried to do things all by myself. You know what I did? That night I took a shovel and a pick with me and began to dig a pond. You see, I had marked off a spot by the Chonkae-chon stream for the pond. It was

my idea to dig a pond and raise fish there.

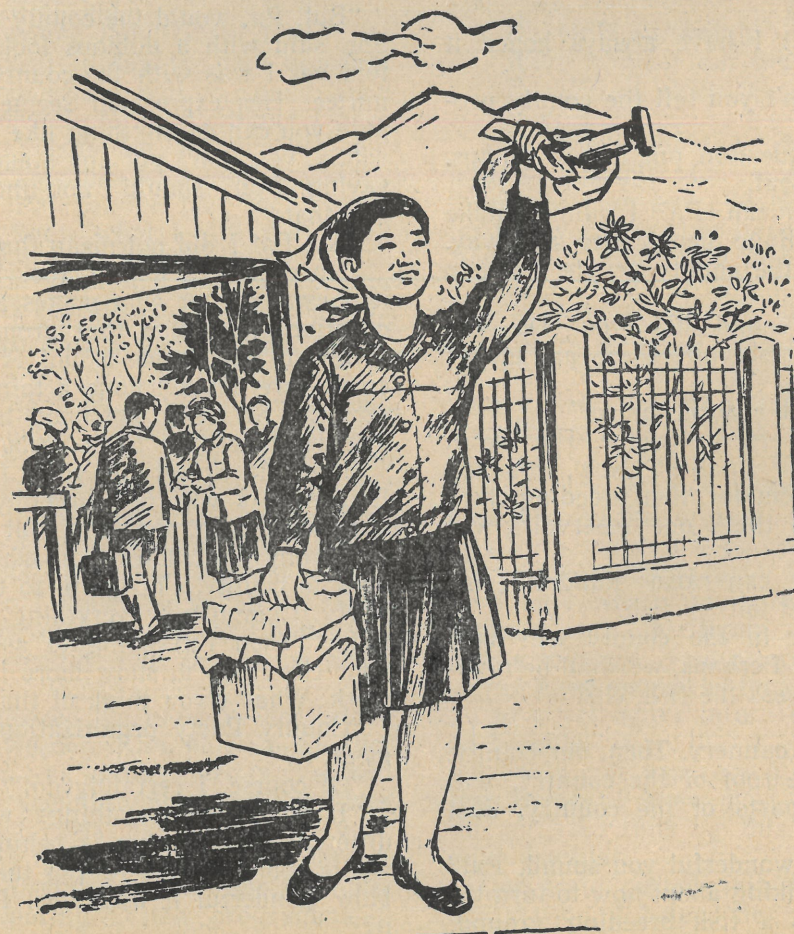
"Every night, after the day's work, I went out there. I told mother a story: The Democratic Youth League had some special job for me and I had to do it at night. This went on about two weeks. I got very exhausted. But I was still determined. I was going to make the pond and raise the fish all by myself—not many, perhaps. All I wanted was to have even a few fish and show our chairman what I could do. Then he would think differently of what I had said.

"Then, suddenly, one night a man appeared on the clay dump where I was working. He was the DYL chairman. It seemed mother went to ask him why I had to go out every night... Now he pressed me to tell him what I was up to. I didn't want to tell him. But he insisted. In the end, he said I was trying to hide things from the DYL. Now he had

cornered me, I had no alternative but to tell him...

"You know, what he said after hearing me? He asked why I had not presented such a wonderful idea to the proper organization. Then he said I was a bit self-important. I don't think I knew exactly what self-importance meant, but one thing was sure. I was foolish and had little trust in the organization.

"After that all DYL members and even the chairman of the *ri* Party Committee came out to support me. Thus, the management board chairman told me I could bring one pail of fish and see how it goes this year. Well, that's the story about this pail. Perhaps, if I make good with the fish this year and present the cooperative farm chairman next year with big carps, he may think differently about the whole thing. Perhaps then, next year, we can use all the reservoirs for fish



breeding. Of course it means I am losing one year!"

The girl's long narration made me feel as if I was sitting on pins and needles. First of all, I felt Myong Suk should not lose one year in her good work, and something had to be done immediately.

"You should not lose one year. I'll see to it things are corrected."

"What? Things are corrected?"

Aha! I didn't mean to speak that way. But it seemed Myong Suk did not sense anything special in what I said. In a round-about way I said, "I'm positive your plans will come through all right. You know what they say: Where there is a will, there is a way!"

"Thanks, Pa!"

"Well, Myong Suk, something just occurred to me. Suppose, our whole county take up your good plan. What would happen?"

"You mean, the whole county?"

The girl was very excited now. Clapping her hands, she rose to her feet, her eyes shining.

"You know, Pa! I have always hoped it would happen."

"Then, why didn't you tell the county people?"

It seemed my question put her in dumps. She sank to her seat.

"What do you mean, Pa? I cannot make even my own village people see my way. How can I make the county people listen to my words?"

"That doesn't sound like you. Do you know how many reservoirs there are in our county?"

"I suppose about a dozen or so."

"That's right. There are twelve. The one in your village is the smallest. Now, you tell me. If we use them for fish breeding, how much fish do you think our reservoirs will hold?"

"Every year we can raise hundreds, no, about one thousand tons of fish."

"Then, everyone in the county will have enough fish to eat. Perhaps, we shall be needing a plant to process the fish, eh?"

"A plant?"

"That's right, a cannery. Then, our county, the county on the roof of the country, will send fish to all parts of the country. Just think of it."

"My, my! How wonderful you sound, Pa!"

Now we were talking about how to turn the entire county into a fish breeding ground.

I knew the size of almost every reservoir in the county, and Myong Suk figured out our county would produce about one thousand tons of fish within two to three years. She also thought carps and gibels and a few others would be the best for our county. Then she added there was no worry about fish feed because our county had ample resources. She and I even "decided" what fish would be most suitable to each reservoir. In the end I had a suggestion.

"Myong Suk, I think your cooperative farm should become a sort of mother fish to other villages."

"But, how can our cooperative do such a big job?"

"Of course, you can. I think fish breeding will make a very profitable side-line for our people. Of course, you will have to go through some trouble to raise the young ones. But once we put the fish in the pond, we will have a plenty of fish in a few years with little effort. Now, we must do this."

"But, Pa, would the county agree to this?" She said with a dubious look at me. I had told her I was with the county people's committee. Her expression seemed to say: You sure you can do anything like this?

"So, you don't put any stakes on what I'm saying. You should not underestimate me like that."

"No, Pa! I did not mean that..."

"Good! I was joking, too. In our country it doesn't matter who makes a proposal. The question is whether that proposal will bring benefit to the people or not. All in all, in our county we haven't done a thing with our reservoirs. So we do not know how much damage we have done to the people."

In a rather agitated voice I talked to her. Evidently, I was rebuking myself. With her eyes wide open, she stared at me.

"Myong Suk, I tell you what! When I go back to county, I'm going to tell the County Party Committee everything we discussed today. Then I'm going to ask them to tell your chairman to show more interest in your work. What do you think of that?"

"County Party organization? Really, you mean it?"

"Of course, I certainly do!"

"If that happens, things would be quite different. If my farm is behind me and the whole county starts rolling the ball. Oh, my! How wonderful it would be! Pa, you can do it?"

We went through again what we had discussed and we redid the figuring. And I put down everything in my memo.

Suddenly there was a voice from the station office.

"Yes, yes, I understand. You mean freight train No. 46. I am to detach two cement cars, right?"

Myong Suk quietly listened to the telephone conversation, then stood up saying that she would be back right away. She disappeared outside.

She must have gone to the office. I could hear her voice, though I could not catch what she was saying. After a while I lit up a cigarette, and strolled over towards the office. Myong Suk was speaking to the elderly-looking station-master.

"Please! You got to help me. Please look at things from the standpoint of the state. After all, rules are made to help us do a better job. If you don't help me, all my fish will die. In the end, if that happens, you will be responsible for that, too."

"Now, now, young lady! So, if I don't let you go, you mean to say the fish breeding work of your cooperative will be ruined. Then I shall be responsible for that. Right? I have been a station-master for all my life, but never did I see any such bold soul as you."

"But please, Pa! Let me take the freight. Next fall, you know what I will do? I will bring you a dozen big carps."

"Only a dozen, eh? That won't be enough for me. Seems I am helpless. I don't like to be sued for fifty tons of fish, ha, ha, ha..."

"Alright then, Pa! I won't do that."

It seems a true heart wins over everybody. Before ten minutes passed, a long freight train pulled into the station, on which I too got a seat eventually. Myong Suk and I sat on the steps of the caboose, enjoying the fresh air and talking about our plans. She told me about gibels and other fish that our county will breed. Then I asked her to tell me something about the young people of Chonkae-ri.

Myong Suk readily told me about them, one by one.

Tall Pak improved the hand-weeder into a tractor-drawn weeder, Kim built a weather forecast station—he thinks farming should be done in a scientific way and he gives weather forecast every morning. Lads were learning to drive the trucks. A girl was breeding pigs well. She also added their dramatic circle was preparing a new programme, a

young fellow Choe was working on a brand of new high yielding corn, then there will be an excursion to Pyongyang after this year's harvest.

I thought her story would never end. But she gave a vivid picture of the Chonkae-ri Cooperative Farm brimming with vigor, enthusiasm, and intelligence. I was convinced that the cooperative farm was dashing ahead confidently.

When she finished talking she stood up and began to hum leaning against the caboose railings.

Along the railway tracks ran a small clear stream. On its banks green bushes of pines and other trees were bathed in the sun. As if mindful of their beautiful foliage, trees cast lovely pictures in the stream.

Absorbed in her thoughts, Myong Suk's eyes followed the changing scenery. The ends of her blue headpiece fluttered in the cool breezes from the river. The bright sun rays embraced her; now she began to sing in a low voice.

Happy is our youth,

Worthwhile is our life—

In difficult struggles and trials

It grew....

As I stood watching her, I wondered how was it possible for a girl of twenty to think and plan so well? How was it possible for this young girl to have such a big heart? Just think. There is a girl who did not have a wink of sleep all night, hopping about as gay as a bird and full of energy. She had shed tears, laughed, she had worried about her fish. She had talked and talked. She is vigor itself. I kept asking myself: Where does this girl draw such energy from? With that kind of heart, I am sure, nothing is impossible for anyone. Here is a happy soul! How blessed the land is!

A fresh sense of happiness filled me. Could there be anything happier for one than living in a land where, under the bright sun, the leader, such intelligent, enthusiastic and strong hearted youngsters as Myong Suk work? How good it is for one to devote one's all to a yet better future of the nation with such souls!

I could not suppress a swelling sense of joy. Before I knew it, I was singing with the girl, the tune by this time had become quite familiar.

Our train pulled into Songbong station, her station. I helped her with her things to

the exit. Now I had to say good-bye to my friendly fellow traveller, and a reluctance came over me. Suddenly I remembered, from the station to her village Chonkae-ri it was 32 kilometres. I told her I would give a note to the head of the Songbong-ri public security substation. I told her I knew him well enough to ask him to arrange a ride for her.

She thanked me, but very politely said I didn't have to bother about the note. Because, she added, she was expecting the DYL chairman who was to come for the weeder that he had left for repair. I noticed her colour came as she spoke the name of the DYL chairman. I should have guessed that, I said to myself.

"That's good," I told her. "I think your DYL chairman is a good fellow."

Now she blushed up to the temples, and I regretted that I embarrassed her.

At that moment the train whistled. With a warm handshake we said good-bye to each other. She kept saying that she would always remember me. As I stepped towards the train, a feeling of remorse gripped me. Of course, I had not meant to deceive her but until the last moment I have kept my identity from her. Well, it was too late now to tell her who I was. I would go and see her one of these days. And when I go up to Chonkae-ri, perhaps I can explain everything to her. I was thinking to myself, I must start the fish breeding in Chonkae-ri right away. But, who will take charge of it? Of course, it should be Myong Suk. But she is still too young. What of it? She has a big heart! She can do that, I'm sure. I was about to board the train, when there was Myong Suk's voice calling me "Pa!" After some hesitation she said:

"Pa! When you make the proposal to the County Party Committee, please don't mention a word about our chairman."

"Why?"

"Because, after all, our chairman is a very good man, I think. Only he knows little about fish breeding."

"But, you will be losing a year."

"No, I won't. I think I'm not doing enough. I will do everything to make our chairman see my way. I am sure he will let me bring two more pails of fish. So, please you just

tell them about the county taking up the question of fish breeding as a whole."

"You sure you can do it by yourself?"

"Of course, I can. Well, if I can't make it, I will go and see you. Maybe I'll go to see the County Party chairman myself."

"County Party chairman?"

I wanted to tell her she was talking to the County Party chairman, but I did not.

"That's a good idea. You do that. I think you should present your case to the Party organization. And I think you should tell your chairman how you feel about your village, too. I mean what you told me. I think your chairman needs to be told about it. Perhaps you should ask your DYL chairman to help you too. If all this fails, then you'd better go up and see the County Party Chairman."

Again we said good-bye to each other. Myong Suk went out carrying the big fish pail and package, then turned round and waved at me.

I watched her moving lightly with her blue headpiece waving. It seemed I was seeing a most beautiful picture, one that would live in my memory forever. Looking at her disappearing in the distance I thought of a plan.

I will take this up at the executive meeting tomorrow morning. We will decide main points on how to carry out the decisions of the plenary meeting. Then I will make each member go to various cooperative farms. Of course, I will visit Chonkae-ri. That's right. The Party work is not what you write on paper. Nor is it what you figure out before your desk. We must go and encourage such heart—a big and warm heart that feels and senses the future of the country—and have a heart-to-heart talk.

At meetings and in books all these points are stressed again and again. But it isn't an easy job by any means to make an idea become one's flesh and blood and one's very nature.

There was the long whistle of my train. With a heavy jerk the giant wheels began to roll carrying me on my way—I was fully ready and eager for a fresh task.

The End



Do You Know?



"Show-window of Minerals"

Our country is so rich in metallic and nonmetallic minerals of high economic value that people call ours the "show-window of minerals."

We have so far discovered over 370 kinds of minerals,

more than 200 kinds of which are useful minerals.

Our country is noted for their rich deposits, as well as for their wide variety. Such important useful minerals as gold, fluorite, barytes, graphite, magnesite, limest-

one, mica, molybdenite and tungsten are world-famous for their rich deposits.

Besides, iron ore, coal and such rare metals as lead, zinc, copper and aluminium are abundantly deposited.

These underground resources, rich and diverse, are exploited and effectively used for the development of our independent national economy.

Potong Gate

There stands a traditional Korean-style two-storied building with curved roofs on the base of trimmed granite at a corner of the Chollima Street in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

It is the Potong Gate, the west gate of the old Pyongyang castle.

It is the oldest of the gates of the Pyongyang castle remaining now. It was first built at the end of the 10th century, rebuilt at the end of the 15th century and later it was repaired many times.

It was destroyed by the US imperialists' barbarous bombing during the last Fatherland Liberation War and was restored to its original state in 1954 after the war.

The front bottom of the base is 21 metres and the front top 18.7 metres in width, and the side bottom and top are 11.4 metres and 10.5 metres wide respectively.

There is an arch, 4.4 metres wide and 5 metres high, in the front centre of the base and it has a big door lined with iron fish scale.

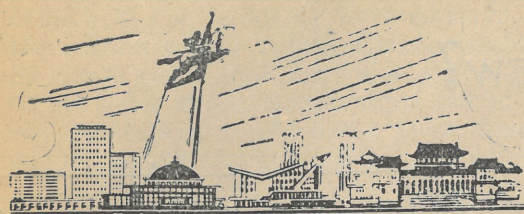
The watch tower on the base is 14.7 metres long in front and 9 metres in side. The gate is 16.1 metres high.

The gate is so well built that it looks pleasant and magnificent.

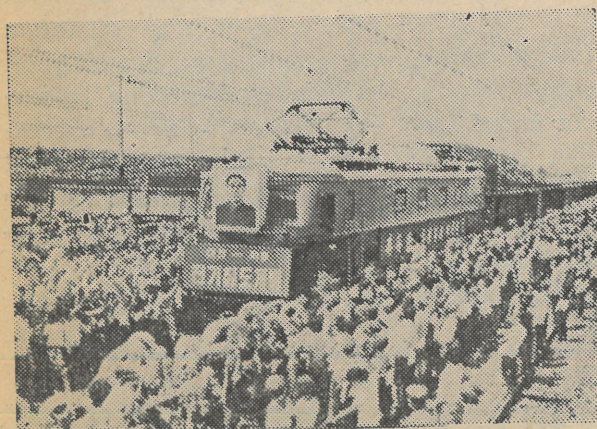
All wood structural elements are dovetailed elaborately, and iron is not used.

All this makes the gate a typical castle gate of great value for the study of our architecture and its history.





Another Success in Railway Electrification



Our railway branches are going over to electric traction.

Upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on rapidly developing transport, the electrification of the Taegon-Chikdong, Haksan-Maebong and Sinchang-Chonsong railway sections have been successfully completed.

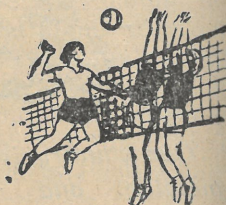
The complete electrification of these sections is another success in executing the railway electrification policy of the Party.

Their electrification helps electric locomotives concentrically transport coal and limestone produced in the Suncheon district to consumers without changing engines.

The railway constructors and assistants completed the work in a little over one month by using many machines and applying new methods.

News

International Women's Volleyball Matches



The international women's volleyball matches took place at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium with the participation of Korean, Chinese and Japanese teams.

The players showed high techniques in the matches which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

After the opening ceremony, the first-day match was played between the Chinese and Japanese teams. The Chinese team, employing strike and obstruction, hotly contested with the Japanese defence team, but lost the match 2:3.

In the second-day match our team met the Japanese team. The Japanese girls offered a strong defence. But our team beat its rival by properly combining strong strike, obstruction and confusion with the score of 3:0.

In the third-day match our team worsted the Chinese girls 3:0, well combining attack and defence with the stress on speed. Thus, our team placed first, the Japanese second, and the Chinese third.

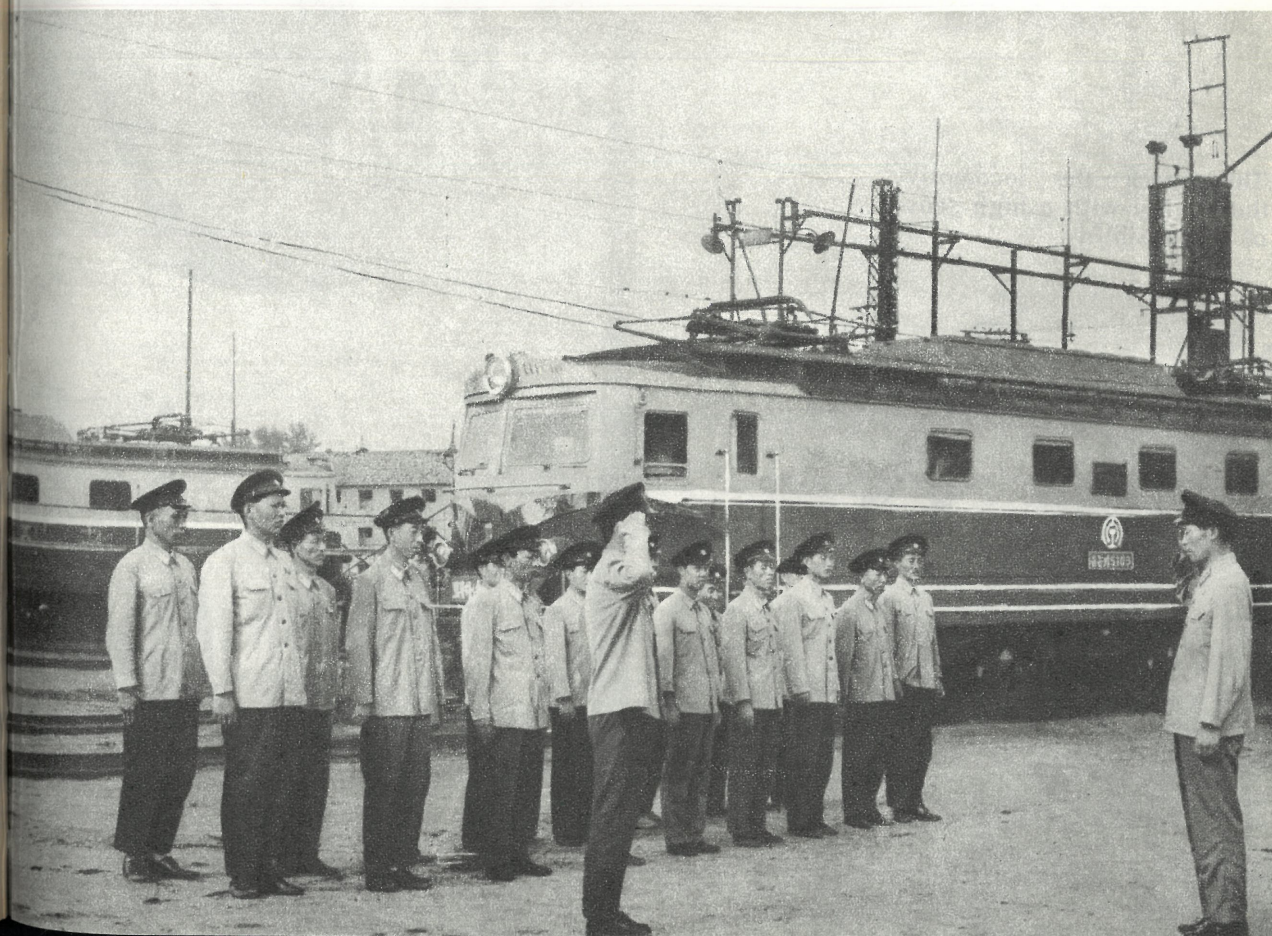
The trophy cup and medals were given to our players at the closing ceremony. Technical prizes were awarded to players who made a good showing in the matches: our girl Li Chun Hui, Chinese girl Wang Pongchin and Japanese girl Shimizu Mutsuko.

Kowon Electric Locomotive Corps

The 18th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth a highly important task of raising transport onto a new higher stage to gratify the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

The crew of the Kowon electric locomotive corps are full of a high revolutionary zeal to execute the decision of the Plenary Meeting unconditionally and are vigorously carrying on the "5. 18 Accident-Free Schedule-Run Excess-Traction Drive" to hit their annual transport target ahead of schedule.

Day's routine starts according to schedule and regulations





Crewmen deeply studying the great leader's teachings on transport

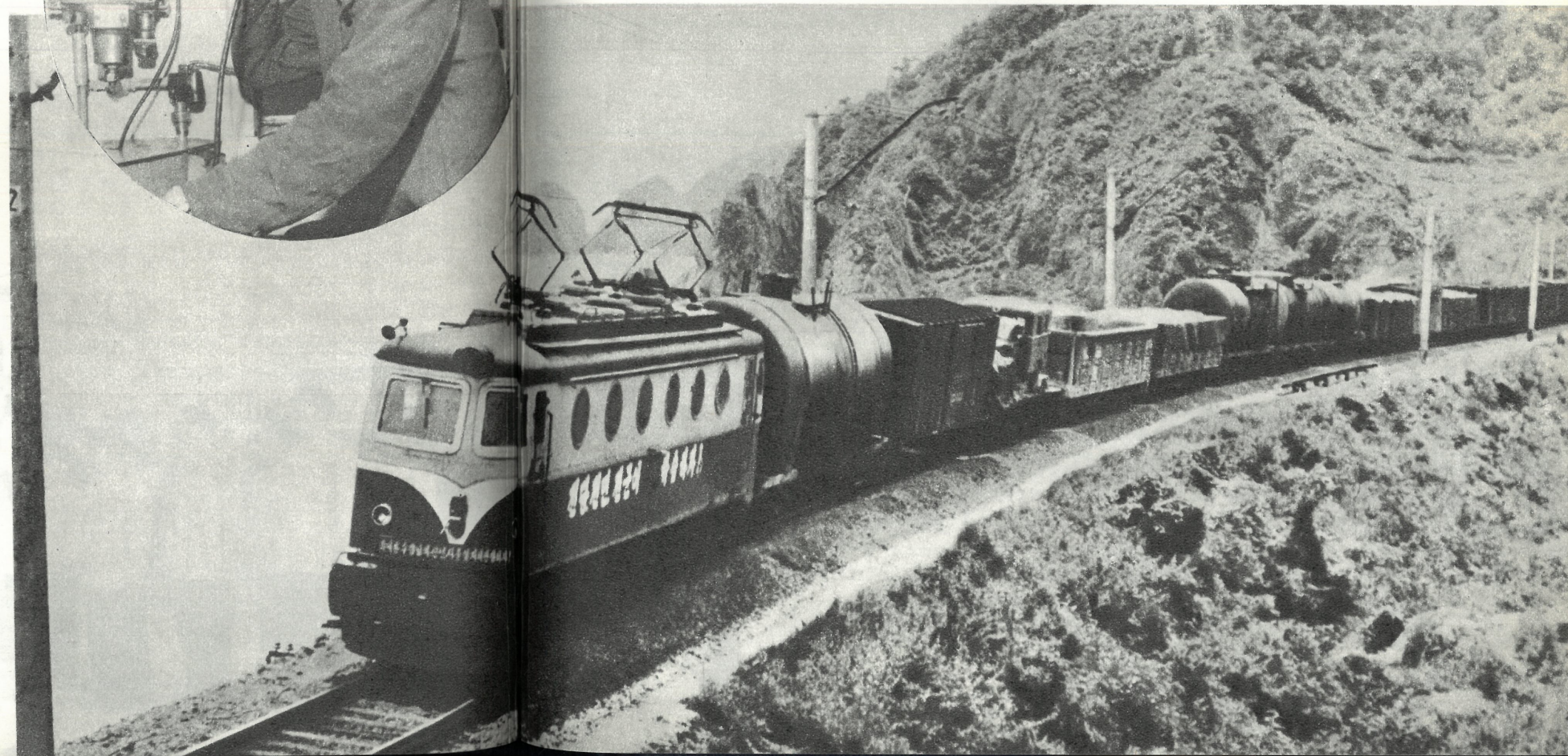
They check the locomotive thoroughly with a high sense of responsibility



Commanding personnel rationally forming trains for centralized transport to haul more loads



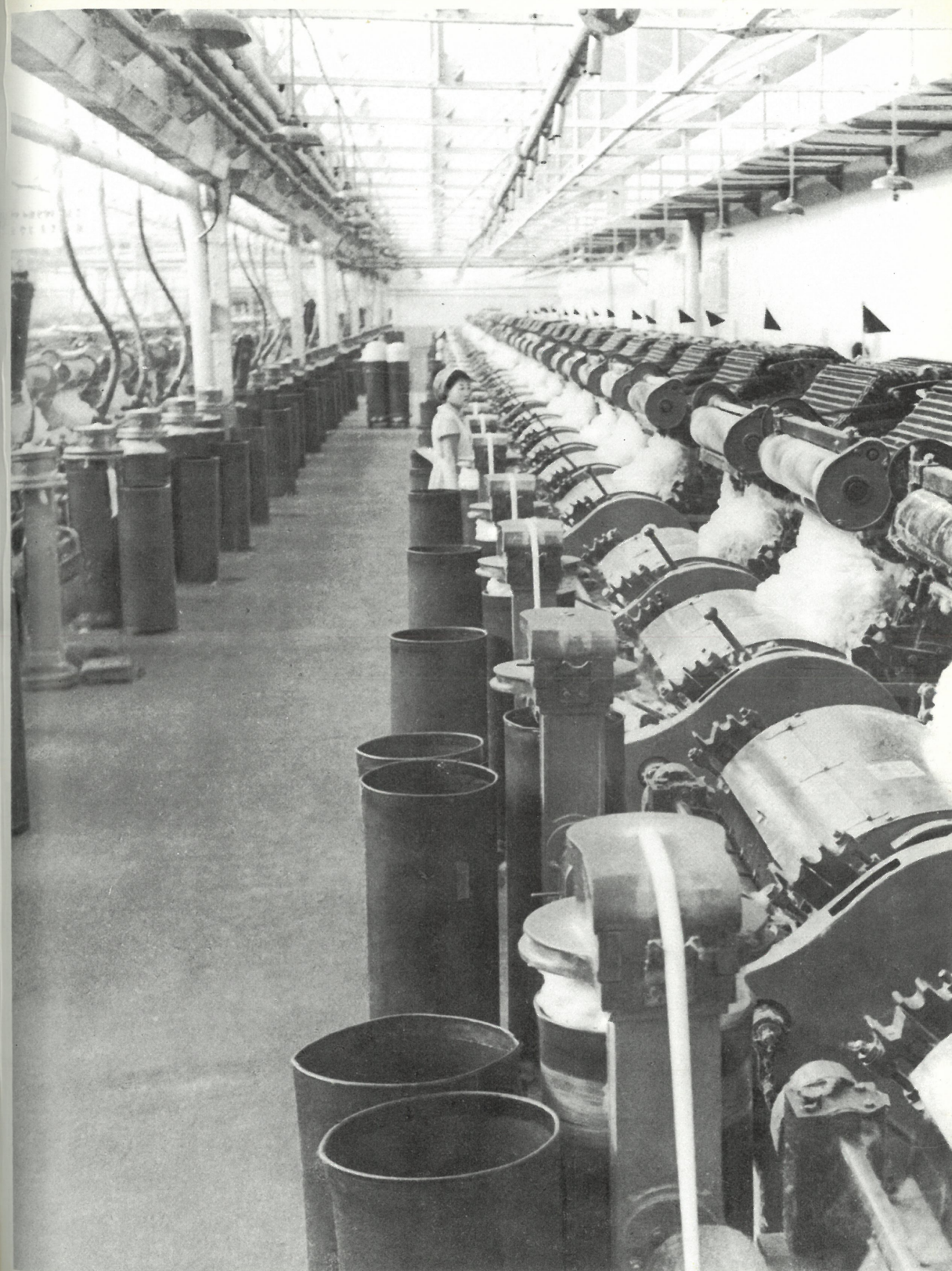
The train runs on schedule without accident through the speed campaign



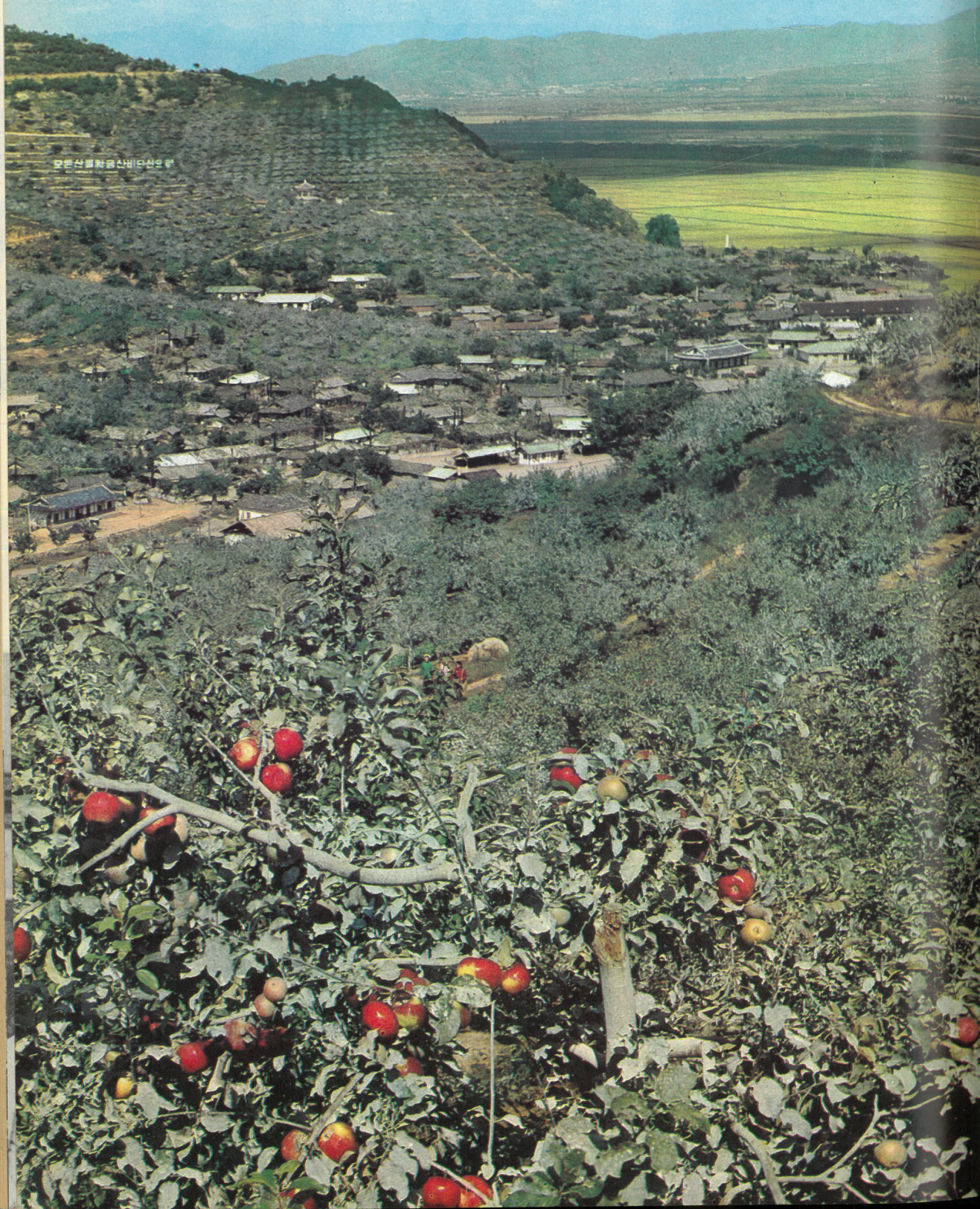
They make technical study regularly



They have overfulfilled their daily quotas



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